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ABSTRACT

This report provides information on the age differences, demographic characteristics, employment status, poverty status, and educational status of displaced homemakers and single parents in Texas. These statistics are summarized in 26 tables or graphs that break down the data by variables. The study concludes with implications for program design in the areas of employment programs, education programs, vocational education, employment policy, program development, and child care. Some of the findings represented are as follows: (1) two-thirds of the more than 646,000 displaced homemakers in Texas are 55 or older and nearly three-quarters are widows; (2) one-fourth have minor children at home; (3) 47 percent are below the poverty level, and 65 percent have insufficient incomes; (4) over three-fifths over the age of 19 have less than a high school education; (5) 60 percent of the 199,710 single parents in Texas are under age 35, and 20 percent are under 25; (6) over four-fifths are employed full-time; (7) nearly three-quarters have insufficient income; and (8) 54 percent of single parents over 20 have completed high school. (KC)

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# A Status Report On Displaced Homemakers And Single Parents In Texas

Report Sponsored By

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Jill Miller
Executive Director

April 1988

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS, SINGLE PARENTS AND TEEN PARENTS IN TEXAS

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METHODOLOGY

# DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS IN TEXAS

## WHAT IS A DISPLACED HOMEMAKER?

A displaced homemaker is a woman whose principal job has been homemaking and who has lost her main source of income because of divorce, separation, widowhood, disability or long-term unemployment of a spouse, or loss of eligibility for public assistance. If she is employed at all, she works part-time or for part of the year. Many of these women have serious trouble finding jobs that are adequate to support themselves and their families.

Displaced homemakers with children who are working full-time are counted among the single parent population; women without children who are working full-time but who meet other elements of the displaced homemaker definition are not included in this report.

## WHO ARE THE DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS IN TEXAS?

The 1980 Census shows 646,565 displaced homemakers in Texas. Of these, approximately 68 percent are white, 17 percent black, 14 percent Hispanic, and less than one percent are members of other minority groups. Texas' displaced homemakers are predominately older women: two-thirds (67%) are 55 or older, and over half (52%) are over 64.

Most of the older displaced homemakers are white widows, and nearly three quarters of all the displaced homemakers are widows. Among displaced homemakers in the prime working years (ages 35-64), half are widows.

One-fourth of Texas' displaced homemakers have minor children at home. While 77 percent of the displaced homemakers <u>with</u> minor children are under 45 years old, 87 percent of those <u>without</u> minor children are 55 and older.

## ARE THEY WORKING?

One-third of the displaced homemakers between 35 and 64 years old work part-time or seasonally; 61 percent are unemployed. Of the displaced homemakers 35 to 64 who are working, more than one third (36%) have children under 18 years old in their care. The percentage of displaced homemakers over 35 who are not employed rises with each age group.

## WHAT IS THEIR ECONOMIC STATUS?

As of the 1980 Census, 47 percent (275,056) of all displaced homemakers over the age of 20 in Texas were living below the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) poverty level and another 103,615 were above the poverty level but below the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard. (The lower living standard is defined as 150 percent of the poverty level -- an income at which DOL estimates one can meet day-to-day living expenses.) Thus, 65 percent of Texas' displaced homemakers have insufficient incomes. Minority displaced homemakers have a much higher absolute poverty rate than their white counterparts.

## HOW MUCH EDUCATION DO THEY HAVE?

Over three-fifths of Texas' displaced homemakers over the age of 19 have less than a high school education; nearly two-fifths of the total have not completed eighth grade. Older displaced homemakers have considerably less education than their younger counterparts.

## DIFFERENCES BY AGE AMONG DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS

The likelihood of a displaced homemaker living in poverty, having a job, having minor children at home, and having a high school education are all related directly to her age. For that reason, it is useful to examine the total population of displaced homemakers by age in order to get a sense of the differences in the types of intervention and assistance that are likely to be effective for the various age groups.

### The Older Group (55+)

Two-thirds (67%) of Texas's displaced homemakers -- 430,510 women -- are 55 years old or older. The vast majority of these older displaced homemakers -- who make up 57 percent of all displaced homemakers in the state -- are over 65, and another 15 percent of the displaced homemakers are between 55 and 64.

Over three-fifths (62%) of these older displaced homemakers have incomes below the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard, and have serious difficulty making ends meet. (The BLS lower living standard is defined as 150 percent of the poverty level -- an income at which the Department of Labor estimates that individuals or families can meet most day-to-day expenses.) Most of them do not work, and as a group they are less educated than the general population. However, because of their age and relatively low incomes, most of these older displaced homemakers are eligible for service under the Job Training Partnership Act's older worker program funds.

Children. The vast majority of displaced homemakers without children are older women: 87 percent of them are at least 55 and 70 percent are over 64.

Poverty. Over two-fifths of the older displaced homemakers are living in poverty: 42 percent of those between 55 and 64 and 44 percent of those 65 and over are living below the DOL poverty level. Another 16 percent of those between 55 and 64 are below the DOL Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard, as are an additional 20 percent of the displaced homemakers 65 and over. In total, 58 percent of displaced homemakers aged 55 to 64 are below the DOL Bureau of Labor Statistics' lower living standard, as are 64 percent of displaced homemakers 65 and older.

Employment. Seventy-one percent of the displaced homemakers between 55 and 64 were not working at all at the time of the 1980 Census (as compared with 58 percent of those in the immediately younger group aged 45-54). Even fewer of the displaced homemakers 65 and over work at all. Census data do not provide information on why individuals are not working. However, widows work outside the home less frequently than those in the same age group who are divorced or separated, which may be an indication that the widows are more isolated, more depressed, or less able to break out of their traditional homemaker role than their divorced or separated counterparts, making it more difficult for them to move into the paid labor force. A sizeable number of the older widows are living in poverty; clearly, they would benefit from targeted, specialized recruitment for employment and training programs.

Education. Nearly two-thirds (65%) of the displaced homemakers between 55 and 64 had less than a high school education, and 39 percent had not completed eighth grade. Sixty-nine percent of displaced homemakers 65 and over are without high school diplomas; 44 percent of the women in this age group had less than an eighth grade education. The lack of basic education among the older displaced homemakers limits their access to those vocational and job training opportunities that require high school diplomas or other basic skill levels as a prerequisite for enrollment.

## The Middle-Aged Group (35-54)

One-fifth of Texas's displaced homemakers fall into the 35-54 age group, -- a total of 125,850 individuals. Women who become displaced during this period of their lives face a life crisis quite different from that of younger or older women. If they have children, those children are likely to be teenagers or young adults. Some women in this age group may have become displaced through loss of AFDC income as their last child achieved majority age. Most women in this age group can look forward to at least a decade and often several decades of employment potential; thus, timely and effective intervention may spell the difference between slipping further into poverty or beginning to achieve financial independence that will take them through their older years.

Children. Nearly two-thirds of the displaced homemakers in this middle-aged category (64%) have minor children living at home. However, it is during this twenty-year span that many women find their child-rearing responsibilities ending at the same time that they are losing a husband.

Poverty. Forty percent of the women in this age group are living in poverty, with another 11 percent living below the DOL lower living standard. Thus, over half the displaced homemakers between 35 and 54 have inadequate incomes.

Employment. Only 39 percent of the displaced homemakers in this age group are working part-time or part of the year, while 61 percent do not work at all. Many of the 49,210 displaced homemakers who do work are living on the edge of poverty because of the low-paid jobs that are the only ones available to them.

Education. Although the displaced homemakers between 35 and 54 have more schooling than older displaced homemakers, 45 percent between 35 and 44 had not completed high school and well over half (56%) of the displaced homemakers aged 45 to 54 did not have their high school diploma. Only 17 percent of this middle-aged group has some education beyond high school. Clearly, job training by itself is not enough to move this group of women into well-paid employment; they need programs that will enable them to make educational gains that will enhance their workforce potential.

## The Younger Group (under 35)

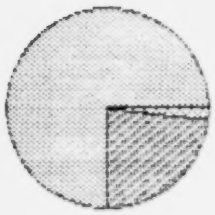
Displaced homemakers under 35 consist of only 69,005 individuals -- just 11 percent of Texas' total displaced homemakers population. Most of them are living with children, and most of them are poor. Households headed by younger displaced homemakers are not easily distinguished from the single parent households, with which they share many characteristics and needs. Because of this, program operators may find that effective service to both the younger displaced homemakers and the single heads of households can be provided without differentiating between the two.

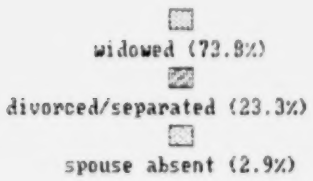
## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS

### Reasons for Displacement

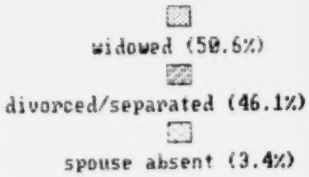
Nearly three quarters (74%) of Texas' 646,565 displaced homemakers counted by the 1980 Census were widowed, with one quarter divorced or separated. The spouses of the remaining 3 percent were absent. Of the displaced homemakers who are prime working age women between 35 and 64, nearly half (46%) are divorced or separated, half are widowed, and 3 percent have spouses who are absent.

All Displaced Homemakers






Displaced Homemakers 35-64



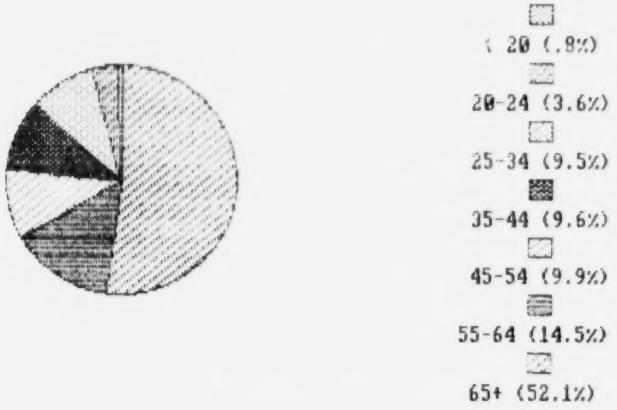

The actual number of displaced homemakers in Texas exceeds the nearly 647,000 indicated by the Census data, as Census reports make it difficult to identify displaced homemakers whose spouses are disabled. Nor do the Census data allow identification of single parents receiving AFDC who will lose their eligibility for that source of income when their youngest child reaches 18 years old. Farm wives who become displaced may also be undercounted, as Census data do not indicate farm families whose farms are heading for foreclosure, leaving them without a source of income. Finally, illegal aliens among the displaced homemakers in Texas are undoubtedly significantly undercounted; many of these women are likely to show up by the 1990 Census, once the new immigration laws have taken effect.

## Age of the Displaced Homemakers

The displaced homemaker population is predominately made up of older women, with 430,510 (67%) of them aged 55 or older. Of these, 93,638 (14.5% of the total) are between 55 and 64.

Most of these older displaced homemakers are widowed. White women make up the vast majority of these older widows.

Displaced Homemakers By Age




One third (34%) of the state's displaced homemakers are in the prime working years of 35 to 64. The age distribution of displaced homemakers in their prime working years (35-64) is also weighted somewhat toward the older age groups, with over two-fifths of them (43%) between 55 and 64, and the others divided fairly equally between women 45-54 years old (29%) and those between 35 and 44 (28%).

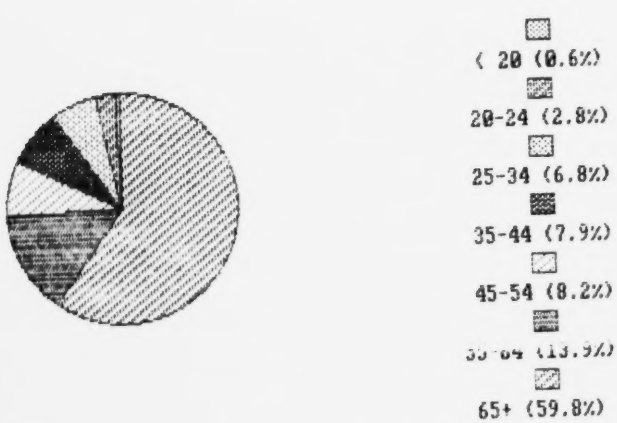
Displaced Homemakers in Prime Working Years (35-64)

## Racial Breakdown of Displaced Homemakers

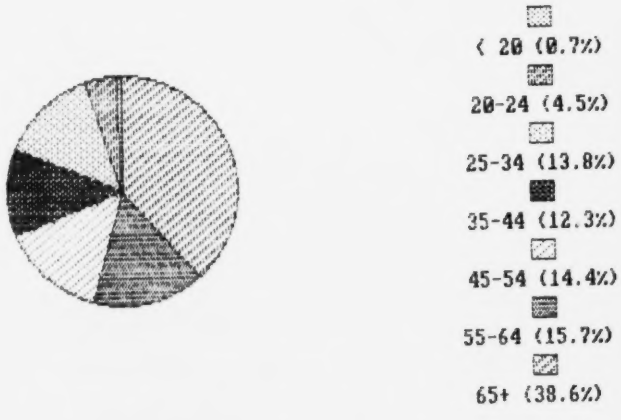
Most of the displaced homemakers in Texas are white (436,443, or 68%). Black women make up 17 percent (112,289), Hispanics 14 percent (92,881), and other minorities account for less than one percent (4,957).

Displaced Homemakers By Race

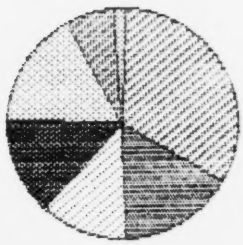
Displaced Homemakers by Age and Race




White




Black



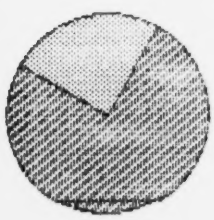
< 20 (1.6%)
20-24 (6.6%)
25-34 (16.8%)
35-44 (13.7%)
45-54 (12.5%)
55-64 (15.7%)
65+ (33.1%)

Hispanic

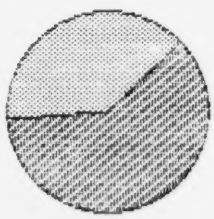
Displaced Homemakers With and Without Children

Only one quarter of Texas' displaced homemakers have children under 18 years old in their care, although nearly two-fifths (39%) of the prime working age displaced homemakers between the ages of 35 and 64 have minor children at home.

Displaced Homemakers With/Without Children



with children (25.1%)
without children (74.9%)

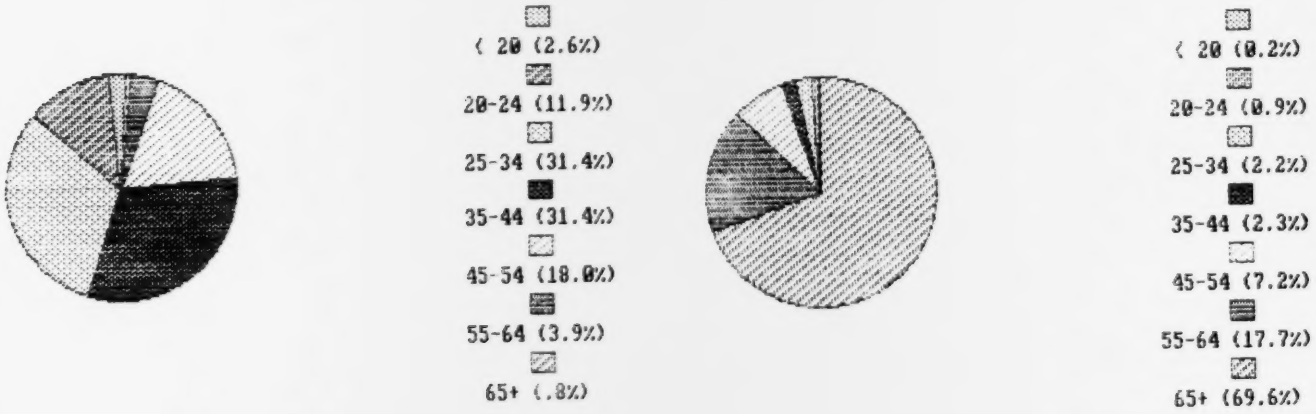


with children (39.4%)
without children (60.6%)

All Displaced Homemakers  Displaced Homemakers 35-64

Among the 162,159 displaced homemakers with children at home, the majority are relatively young, as one would expect: 46 percent of them are under 35 and 77 percent are under 45 years of age. Displaced homemakers without children cluster in the upper age brackets, with 87 percent of them aged 55 or above, and 70 percent 65 or older.

Displaced Homemakers With/Without Children by Age




With Children (162,159)

Without Children (484,406)

Black displaced homemakers are twice as likely and Hispanics two-and-a-half times as likely as are their white counterparts to have minor children in their care: 35 percent of all black displaced homemakers and 46 percent of Hispanic displaced homemakers have children under 18 at home as compared to only 18 percent of whites. Among displaced homemakers aged 35 to 64, 41 percent of blacks and 52 percent of Hispanics, as compared to only 35 percent of whites, have children at home.

Displaced Homemakers With/Without Children by Race

With Children
(162,159)

Without Children
(484,406)

## Displaced Homemakers Living in Subfamilies

Only a very small percentage of displaced homemakers live in subfamilies (25,545, or 4%). (A woman is defined as living in a subfamily when she has children but no spouse and is living in a household other than her own -- generally with her parents or other relatives.) Black displaced homemakers are nearly twice as likely and Hispanics three-and-a-half times as likely as whites to be living in subfamilies.

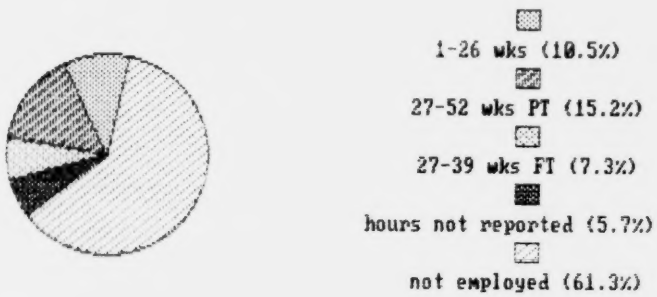
Most of the displaced homemakers who live in a subfamily situation are relatively young. Nearly half (12,500, or 49%) of the displaced homemakers living in subfamilies are under 25 years old, and another 38 percent of the subfamily displaced homemakers are between 25 and 34 years old (9,596).

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS

Over three-fifths of all displaced homemakers in the prime working years (35 to 64) are unemployed. The rest work part time, part of the year, or on some other less-than-full-time basis. (Part-time employment is defined as anything less than a 35-hour work week, and part-year employment is defined as anything less than a 39-week work year.)

Nearly 30 percent of Texas' displaced homemakers are between the ages of 35 and 64. It is these women on whom this section of the study focuses, because they are the target group for displaced homemaker programs. Among those who are working at all, the predominant model regardless of age or race is part-time, part-year employment. The older a woman in this age range is, the more likely she is to be unemployed, with the odds of unemployment rising dramatically at the upper end of the range (55-64) to 71 percent.

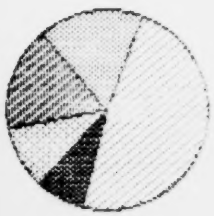
Employment Status of Displaced Homemakers (ages 35-64)




### Employment and Age

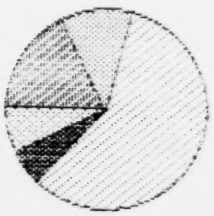
One-third of the displaced homemakers between 35 and 64 reported that they work part-time or seasonally (less than 35 hours per week). (Women who have lost their prime source of income but who work full-time are not included in the displaced homemaker category, but if they have minor children they show up in the single parent data.) The percentage of displaced homemakers who work at all declines with age, from 51 percent of those between 35 and 44, to 39 percent of those 55-64.

Employment By Age (ages 35-64)



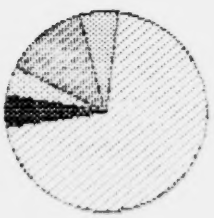
1-26 wks (16.9%)
27-52 wks PT (16.8%)
27-39 wks FT (10.1%)
hours not reported (7.4%)
not employed (48.7%)

35-44



1-26 wks (11.6%)
27-52 wks PT (16.7%)
27-39 wks FT (8.1%)
hours not reported (5.5%)
not employed (58.1%)

45-54



1-26 wks (6.0%)
27-52 wks PT (13.2%)
27-39 wks FT (5.0%)
hours not reported (4.9%)
not employed (70.9%)

55-64

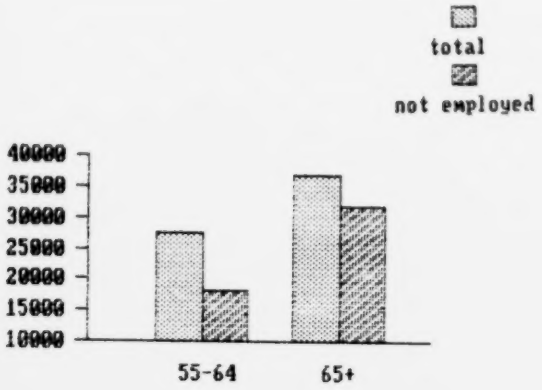
## Employment and Race

Over six-tenths (61%) of Texas' displaced homemakers are unemployed in the prime working years between ages 35 and 64, with minor differences by race. For whites, the unemployment rate is 60 percent; for blacks, 56 percent; and for Hispanics, 70 percent.

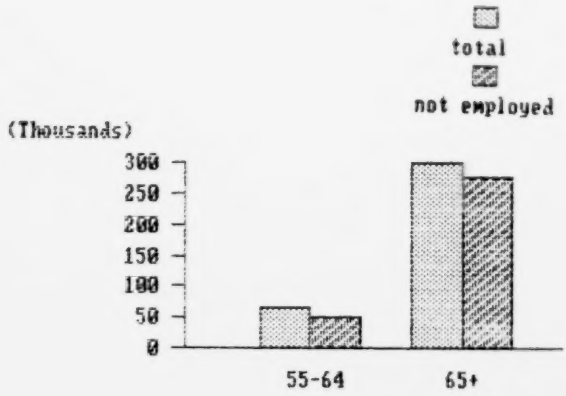
## Employment and Marital Status

Among older displaced homemakers (age 55 and up) widows are somewhat less likely to be employed than are displaced homemakers who are divorced or separated, with the percentage who do not work rising with age. Seventy-seven percent of the widows between 55 and 64 years old are not employed, as compared to 66 percent of those who are divorced or separated in that age group. In contrast, 92 percent of the widows and 86 percent of the divorced or separated women 65 and over are unemployed.

## Marital Status and Employment of Older Displaced Homemakers




Divorced/Separated

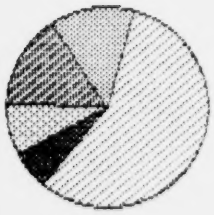


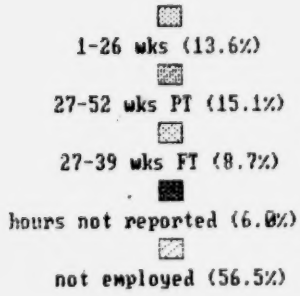

Widowed

### Employment and Children

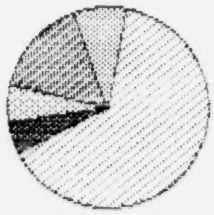
Displaced homemakers in the prime working years who have one or more minor children at home are more likely to be unemployed than are their counterparts without children, regardless of where the women fall within the age range. For example, between ages 35 and 44, 42 percent of displaced homemakers with children report working part-time or part of the year, as compared to 52 percent of those without children. However, while the percentage of women both with and without children who are in the workforce declines with age, the differential between women with and without children who are working also declines with age, so that by the 55-64 age group, 21 percent of the women with children are working part-time or part-year, as compared to 25 percent of those without children.

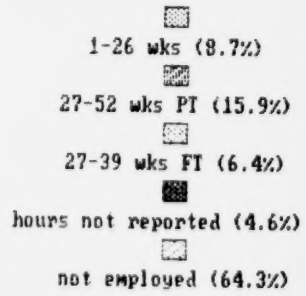
Displaced Homemakers by Employment and Children (ages 35-64)






With Children





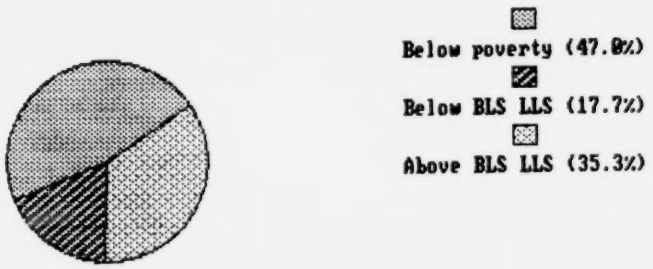

Without Children

## POVERTY STATUS OF DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS

Nearly two-thirds (65%) of all displaced homemakers in Texas have inadequate incomes. Over 275,000 women -- 47 percent of all displaced homemakers aged 20 and over -- were living below the poverty level in 1980, and another 18 percent had incomes between the poverty level and the lower living standard.

Although it was impossible to determine the percentages of displaced homemakers who work part-time yet remain in poverty, it is clear from the absolute numbers of displaced homemakers in poverty that many of those who are working are not deriving adequate income from their work.

Displaced Homemakers in Poverty



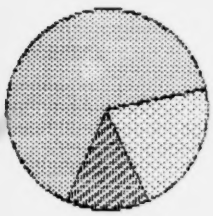

(displaced homemakers in subfamilies are not included)

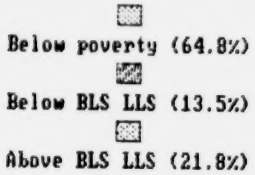
There is a steady decline in the rates of absolute poverty as displaced homemakers become older. While the percentage of women whose incomes are above the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard increases with age, so that by age 55-64, just over two-fifths (42%) of the displaced homemakers have what BLS considers an adequate income, an equal percentage of the women in that age group remains in dire poverty. For the cohort aged 65 and above, the combined poverty/near poverty percentage rises again to include nearly two-thirds of these older women.

For the younger age groups, the percentage living below the poverty rate is quite high. Of those between 20 and 24 years of age, 71 percent were living in poverty, and most of those had

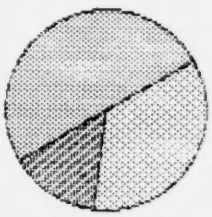
children living with them. The percentage in poverty declines steadily for each age cohort until it reaches 47 percent for ages 45-54, 42 percent for 55 to 64 year-olds, and then rises to 44 percent for those 65 and above. The reduction in poverty for displaced homemakers over 55 years old may be due to the large percentage of widows among the displaced homemakers of that age group whose income from their husbands' social security and pensions may be keeping many of them out of poverty. However, they are not far out of poverty: nearly two-thirds of the women 55 and over (63%) are living below the DOL lower living standard.

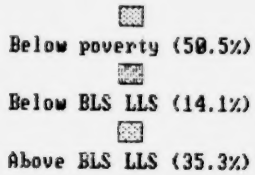
Displaced Homemakers in Poverty by Age (age 20+)



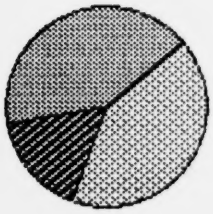


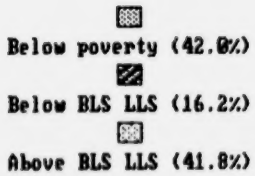

20-34



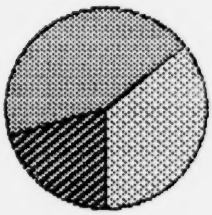


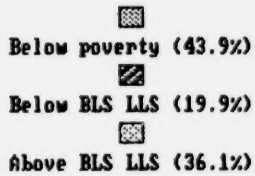

35-54






55-64



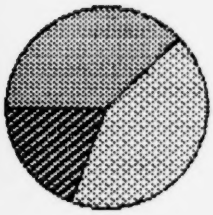



65+

Poverty is much more severe for minority displaced homemakers than for those who are white. Well over half (56%) of white displaced homemakers are living below the DOL lower living standard, and over a third (38%) are below the poverty level.

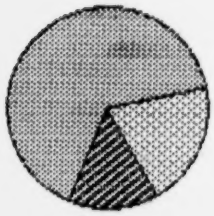
Among black displaced homemakers, however, 80 percent are below the DOL lower living standard, and nearly two-thirds (65%) live below the poverty level. The poverty rate for Hispanic displaced homemakers is close to that for blacks: 66 percent of Hispanics are below the poverty line, and another 13 percent have incomes above the poverty level but below the lower living standard.

Displaced Homemakers in Poverty By Race



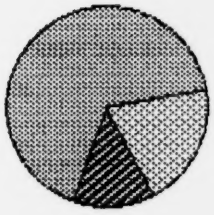
Below poverty (38.0%)
Below BLS LLS (18.3%)
Above BLS LLS (42.7%)

White



Below poverty (65.3%)
Below BLS LLS (14.7%)
Above BLS LLS (20.0%)

Black



Below poverty (66.1%)
Below BLS LLS (13.1%)
Above BLS LLS (20.1%)

Hispanic

## EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS

Thirty-eight percent of the displaced homemakers who were 20 and above in 1980 had completed high school, including 19 percent who had attained some education beyond high school. However, over three-fifths (62%) of the 585,705 displaced homemakers age 20 and above had less than a high school education. Sixty percent of those without a diploma (37 percent of the total) had not completed eighth grade.

Displaced Homemakers' Educational Levels

### Education and Age

The older displaced homemakers have attained a lower educational level than their younger counterparts, as might be expected, given the increased emphasis on the importance of a high school education in recent decades. Past the age of 35, the older the displaced homemaker, the less likely she is to have completed high school: 58 percent of those 20-24 and 65 percent of those 25-35 have a high school diploma, but only 31 percent of those over 65 graduated from high school. Only 42 percent of the women in the prime working years between 35 and 64 have at least a high school education -- a factor that considerably limits their work options.

## Education and Race

Minority displaced homemakers have a significantly lower rate of high school completion than their white counterparts. While 45 percent of white displaced homemakers are high school graduates, only 31 percent of blacks and 16 percent of Hispanics have a high school diploma. Eighth grade completion rates largely follow the high school completion patterns, with 73 percent of Hispanic displaced homemakers, 42 percent of blacks, and 28 percent of whites having less than an eighth grade education.

## SINGLE PARENTS IN TEXAS

### WHAT IS A SINGLE PARENT?

A single parent is a person with minor children who is living without a spouse. Single parents may be living in their own households or with relatives. Although displaced homemakers and single parents need some of the same kinds of income support and employment services, there are also significant differences in the demographic, educational, employment, and economic status of the two groups that require different approaches. Single parents differ from displaced homemakers in that the single parents may never have been married. Unlike displaced homemakers, who by definition work part-time, seasonally, or not at all, single parents may be working on a full-time basis.

It is important to note that women with children who are working full-time but would otherwise fit the displaced homemaker definition are counted among the single parent population. Also, only single mothers -- not single fathers -- are included in the data on which this report is based.

### WHO ARE THE SINGLE PARENTS IN TEXAS?

The 1980 Census showed 199,710 single parents in Texas who were not displaced homemakers. These single parents make up 24 percent of the total population of displaced homemakers and single parents combined. Of the single parents, 49 percent are white, 33 percent are black, 17 percent are Hispanic, and less than one percent are members of other minority groups. Twenty percent are under 25 years old, and 60 percent are under 35. Minority single parents overall tend to be somewhat younger than their white counterparts.

### ARE THEY WORKING?

Over four-fifths of the single parents are employed full-time. However, this high rate of full-time labor force participation is in part due to the fact that by definition the single parent population includes women with children who had lost their primary source of income and who would be a part of the displaced homemaker population except for the fact that they are working full-time.

Twelve percent of single parents do not work; the remainder work part-time or seasonally, or did not report their hours.

## WHAT IS THEIR ECONOMIC STATUS?

Nearly three-quarters of the single parents in Texas are below the level at which DOL considers one can meet day-to-day expenses. The 1980 Census showed 17 percent of Texas's single parents living in poverty and another 57 percent who were above the poverty level but whose incomes were less than the DOL lower living standard (150% of the poverty level).

## HOW MUCH EDUCATION DO THEY HAVE?

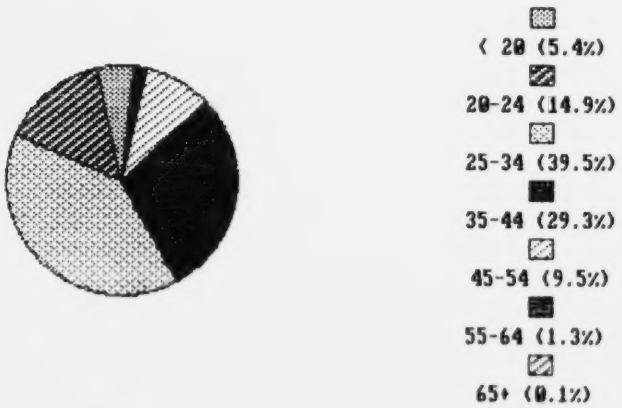
Fifty-four percent of single parents aged 20 and older had completed high school as of the 1980 Census, with 46 percent lacking a high school diploma. White single parents had a considerably higher rate of high school completion (72%) than blacks (41%), Hispanics (35%), or other minorities (53%).

## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SINGLE PARENTS

### Age of Single Parents

The single parent population is much younger than the displaced homemakers with children. Sixty percent of the single parents are under 35, as compared to just 46 percent of the displaced homemakers with children. Twenty percent of single parents are under 25, as compared to 14 percent of displaced homemakers with children. Over two-thirds (69%) of the single parents are between 25 and 44, with only 11 percent over 44 years old.

Single Parents By Age




### Racial Breakdown of Single Parents

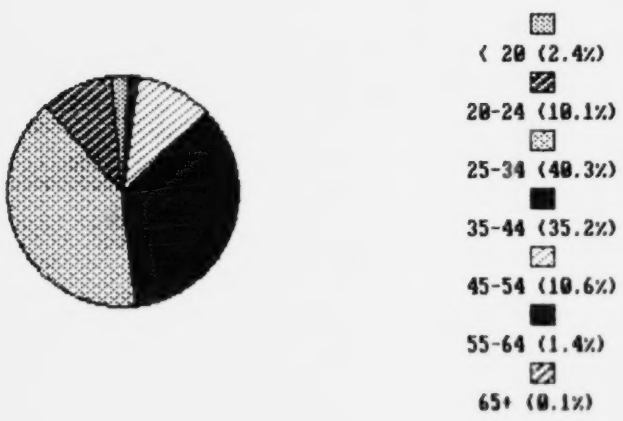
Nearly half of the single parents in Texas are white, but minorities make up a disproportionate share of the single parent population as compared to their incidence in the general population. Forty-nine percent of the single parents are white (97,500), 33 percent are black (66,581), 17 percent are Hispanic (34,034), and a fraction belong to other minority groups (1,595). Over half (51%) of the single parents are minorities as compared to less than one-third (32%) of the displaced homemakers.

Racial distribution of single parents is similar to that among displaced homemakers with children, with whites comprising 49 percent of the women in each group. Blacks, however, make up 24 percent of the displaced homemakers with children and 33 percent of the single parents, and Hispanics comprise 17 percent of the single parents as compared to 26 percent of the displaced homemakers with children.

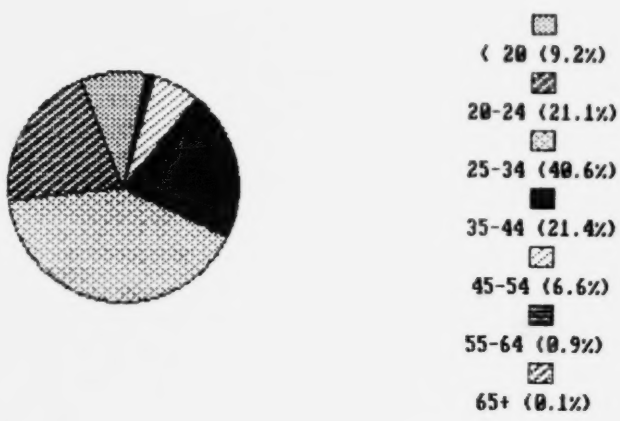
Single Parents By Race

Overall, minority single parents are younger than their white counterparts. Thirty percent of black single parents are under 25, as are 23 percent of Hispanics, as compared to 13 percent of whites. Two-thirds of all the black and Hispanic single parents are under 35 as compared to just over half the whites.

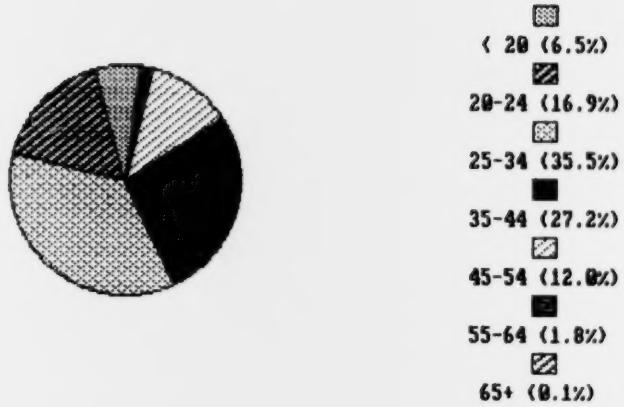
Single Parents By Age and Race




White




Black



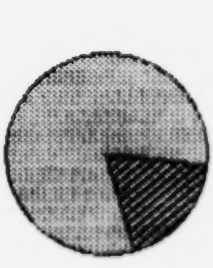

Hispanic

## Single Parents Living in Subfamilies

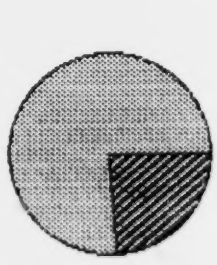
1980 Census data showed 43,504 single parents living in subfamilies -- 22 percent of the 199,710 single parents in Texas. (A woman is defined as living in a subfamily when she has children but no spouse and is living in a household other than her own -- generally with her parents or other relatives.)

Twenty-three percent of the black single parents, and 29 percent of Hispanic single parents live in subfamilies, as compared to just 18 percent of whites. Single parents under 25 tend to have especially high rates of subfamily status regardless of race, with 57 percent of all single parents in that age group living in subfamilies.

Single Parents in Subfamilies By Race




White




Black

Hispanic

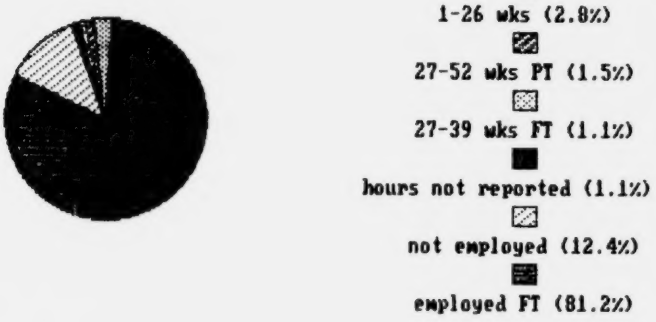
Analyzing the characteristics of the younger single parents is important because most of the single parents who live in subfamilies are in fact relatively young: only 20 percent of the total single parent population is under 25 years old, but women in that age range make up over half (53%) of the total number of single parents living in subfamilies. Among single parents under 20, 85 percent live in subfamilies, and 46 percent of single parents between 20 and 24 live in subfamilies, with subfamily rates somewhat higher for the young minority women.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF SINGLE PARENTS

Eighty-one percent of single parents are employed full-time. However, this high rate of full-time labor force participation is in part due to the fact that by definition the single parent population includes women with children who had lost their primary source of income and who would be counted among the displaced homemaker population except for the fact that they are working full-time. Nonetheless, single parents in Texas are employed in significantly larger numbers than are their counterparts in most other states: The national rate of full-time employment for single parents is only 71 percent.

After the full-time workers, the next largest group of the 199,710 single parents in Texas is the 12 percent of single parents who are not employed at all. (This compares quite favorably with the 21 percent of single parents across the nation who do not work at all.) Between one and three percent of single parents reported that their work situation fell into each of the remaining categories: employed for less than half the year, employed part-time, employed seasonally, or employed for an unspecified time period.

Employment Status of Single Parents

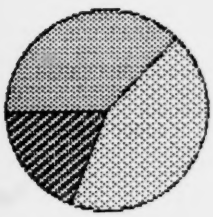


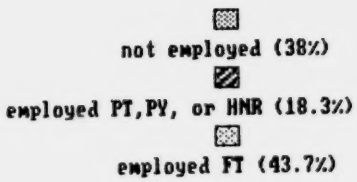

### Employment and Age

Forty percent of Texas' single parents fall into the prime working years from 35 to 64. Only 4 percent of this group is not

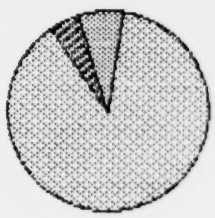
employed at all, as compared to 66 percent of those under 20 and 28 percent of those between 20 and 24 who do not work.

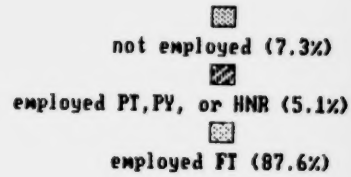
Employment By Age



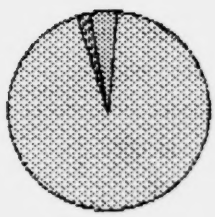


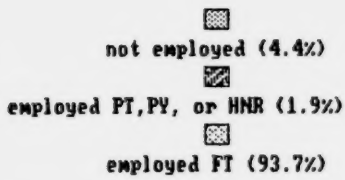

Under 25






25-34






35+

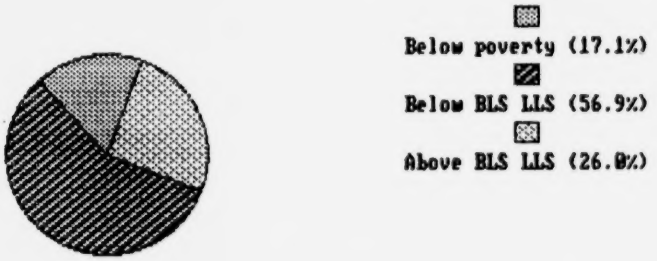
## Employment and Race

The black single parents' rate of full-time employment is only two-thirds that of whites (64 versus 95%) and their 24 percent unemployment rate is almost nine times that of their white counterparts. Hispanic single parents have higher labor force participation rates than whites but considerably lower than blacks: Three-quarters of them work full-time, and 17 percent are unemployed.

## POVERTY STATUS OF SINGLE PARENTS

Despite the fact that most single parents work full-time, nearly three quarters (74%) of Texas' single parent families are living below the income level at which DOL estimates that day-to-day living expenses can be met. Seventeen percent of the single parents are living in poverty as defined by DOL, and another 57 percent are above the poverty level but below the DOL lower living standard.

Single Parents in Poverty




The percentage in absolute poverty rises with age beginning with the 25-34 age cohort, whose poverty rate is 11 percent, and peaking at 65 percent for those aged 65 and above. Conversely, the percentages of single parents with incomes between poverty level and the DOL lower living standard drops steadily with age. However, even in the age range between 25 and 44, for which incomes are highest, only 29 percent of the single parents have adequate incomes according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics standards.

Half of Hispanic single parents have incomes below the poverty level, as compared to 5 percent of whites and 11 percent of blacks who are living in poverty. Likewise, Hispanics have the lowest rate of single parents who have pushed their incomes above the BLS lower living standard (only 10 percent); among other races, percentages in that category range from 23 percent of blacks to 36 percent of whites.

(Again, Census data on this issue require an explanation. The data on single parents in poverty include displaced homemakers

with children in addition to the individuals meeting the strict "single parent" definition. Also, single parents living in subfamilies are not included, as their incomes cannot be identified separately from those of the families with which they are living. Thus, the total number of single parents analyzed in the poverty breakouts is much larger than the numbers of single parents analyzed for other variables; however, given the similarities in circumstance and need between single parents and displaced homemakers with children, program planners should be able to utilize the poverty percentages with confidence.)

## EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF SINGLE PARENTS

Just over half of Texas' single parents have graduated from high school, and most of those have some education beyond high school. However, the next largest group after the 47 percent with more than 12 years of education is the 37 percent with less than an eighth grade education.

Single Parents' Educational Levels

### Education and Age

Nearly three-fifths of the single parents in the prime working years of 35-64 are high school graduates. Among single parents between 20 and 64, the percentage with a high school diploma rises with age from 35 percent of those between 20 and 24 to a high of 60 percent among those 35-44, and then drops steadily to 44 percent for the few single parents over 65.

### Education and Race

White single parents have education beyond high school at much higher rates than do minorities (64 percent of whites as compared to 33 percent of blacks and 27 percent of Hispanics), and a much higher percentage of minority single parents have less than an eighth grade education than do whites (including nearly than half the blacks and 56 percent of the Hispanics).

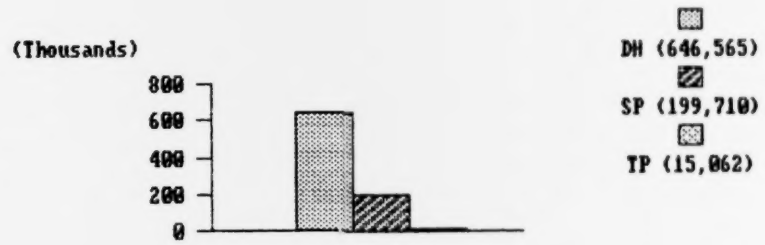
## TEEN PARENTS IN TEXAS

### WHAT IS A TEEN PARENT?

A teen parent is a mother under 20 years old who fits the definition of a single parent or a displaced homemaker with children. The teen parents are therefore a subset of the combined displaced homemaker and single parent population.

### WHO ARE THE TEEN PARENTS IN TEXAS?

The 1980 Census showed that there were 15,062 teen parents in Texas. Of these, 10,835 fit the single parent definition and 4,227 are teenaged displaced homemakers with children. There are just over two percent as many teen parents as displaced homemakers (excluding the few teen parents among the displaced homemaker population), and eight percent as many teen parents as single parents over 20.

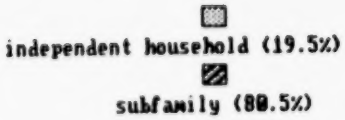



Thirty percent of the teen parents are white, 45 percent are black, nearly one-fourth are Hispanic, and less than one percent are members of other minority groups. Thus, minorities make up a disproportionate share of the teen parent population.

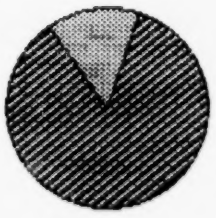
Teen Parents By Race

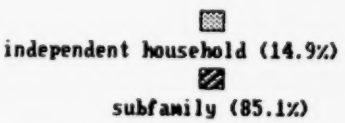
## WHAT ARE THEIR LIVING ARRANGEMENTS?

Most of the teen parents in Texas live in subfamilies; only 17 percent of them have independent households. However, living arrangements among teen parents vary by race, with black teen parents having the highest rate of subfamily status (85%), white teen parents having the lowest rate (81%), and Hispanic teen parents midway at 83 percent in subfamilies. The high proportion living in subfamilies made it impossible to determine income levels from Census data.

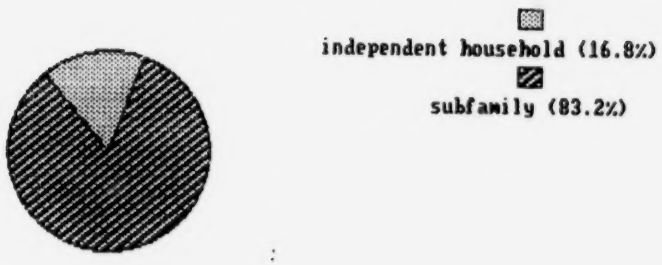



White






Black




Hispanic

**ARE THEY WORKING?**

Two-thirds (66%) of the teen mothers do not work; however, this percentage varies by race from 55 percent of white teen mothers to 70 percent of Hispanics and 71 percent of blacks. Regardless of race, the percentage of teenage parents who are employed varies considerably by living arrangement, with teens in independent households much more likely to be working than are their counterparts in subfamilies. .pa

## IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERVENTION AND CHANGE

This analysis examines the entire population of displaced homemakers, single parents, and teen parents in Texas -- a total population of nearly 850,000 individuals. Most of them need assistance in meeting their income needs and in obtaining an adequate employment situation. However, their needs vary considerably according to a number of variables, including age, employment status, economic status, parental status, living arrangement, and level of education. Although there is some overlap among the needs and appropriate intervention strategies for single parents, teen parents, and displaced homemakers with children, solutions for the mid-life and older displaced homemakers differ from those for other groups.

### Implications for Program Design

Displaced homemakers can become productive members of the workforce and achieve economic self-sufficiency for themselves and for their families. However, because of the circumstances that define their status as displaced homemakers and because of their employment and educational characteristics, they need various types of assistance in order to improve their labor market status and to maintain any gains they are able to make.

- Employment Programs

  The Displaced Homemakers Network Program Policy Statement (Appendix B of this report) describes the kinds of services that should be included in the ideal job training program for displaced homemakers. These services are all aimed at job placement as the ultimate goal. They include: outreach, intake/orientation, personal counseling, assessment and testing, career/educational counseling, life skills development, skills training, pre-employment preparation, supportive services, referrals, and job development/placement.

  Employment programs should be designed to serve the full range of the displaced homemaker population, not just those who are unemployed. Many of the displaced homemakers who are employed work more than half the year -- most likely in permanent part-time jobs. With some job search or skills upgrading help, they are good candidates to move into full-time year-round employment. Even those working seasonally demonstrate a potential to function in the work force that, given additional skills and job search assistance, makes

them good candidates for full-time employment. Programs should design recruitment strategies that will reach these part-time workers and help them increase their labor force participation and consequent income levels.

The proportion of older women among the displaced homemaker population clearly indicates that a large percentage are eligible for the Job Training Partnership Act's Three Percent Set-Aside for Older Workers. The employment barriers facing these women are more similar to those facing other older workers than they are to those facing younger displaced homemakers with children or single parents. In addition, older displaced homemakers who can benefit from training programs funded through the JTPA Title IIA adult training funds should be considered for service through that funding source as well as through the considerably smaller older worker set-aside.

o Education Programs

The data in this report clearly show that displaced homemakers need access to educational opportunities as well as to job training services. Without access to vocational education, GED programs, adult education, and literacy remediation, many displaced homemakers will be severely limited in their ability to succeed in the workplace. It is particularly important that education programs for mid-life and older displaced homemakers (ages 35 and up) be designed around adult learning principles and allow for the likelihood that displaced homemakers may have been out of the classroom for several decades.

We assume that most or all need to work. Intervention strategies for women 55 and older need to recognize the likely need for remedial education and literacy training, as 68 percent of them lack a high school diploma.

Moreover, it is critical that program services for displaced homemakers and single parents be developed and delivered within the existing education, employment, and training systems, rather than making such services available to these women through the income maintenance system.

o Vocational Education

Up to 12 percent of the funds available through the Perkins Vocational Education Act can be used to help displaced homemakers and single parents -- up to 8.5 percent of the basic grant must be used to provide services and to leverage additional help for single parents and homemakers and 3.5 percent is set aside to overcome sex bias. Displaced homemakers may, of course, receive help through other portions of the grant as well.

It would seem appropriate to use Perkins funds for vocational training for displaced homemakers who are working part-time or not at all as these women have the time and the need for such training and certainly can demonstrate the financial need required by the act. However, many of the displaced homemakers (particularly the older ones) have severe educational deficiencies that may need remediation as a prerequisite to their enrolling in vocational education. The large number who have not completed eighth grade combined with those who have a high school diploma but whose current skill levels are at less than a tenth grade level means that basic education must be available as part of any displaced homemaker program, whatever its funding source and ultimate goal.

Vocational education systems have traditionally served a relatively young population. To ensure equitable, effective service for the many older displaced homemakers with a demonstrated need for vocational training, recruitment strategies and teaching techniques should be designed to attract and retain women over 45 years old as well as the more common student population of vocational institutions.

## Implications for Employment Policy and Program Development

This study documents a need among the mid-life and older displaced homemaker population for better and more readily available employment services. Unfortunately, displaced homemakers -- especially those who are older and who do not have children at home -- all too often slip through the cracks and are not recruited by Job Training Partnership Act programs or by state vocational education programs. Nor do they currently receive assistance through the Perkins Vocational Education Act that is at all proportional to their numbers and their need.

National evaluations of JTPA undertaken by the U.S. Department of Labor, the National Alliance of Business, and others have shown that most JTPA programs serve welfare recipients -- many of whom are single parents -- in proportion to their incidence in the population; a number of local programs target welfare recipients to an even greater degree. Other single parents who meet the JTPA income limitations are also served in large numbers. However, JTPA's emphasis on quick job placement rather than on long-term training often results in inadequate quality of service to displaced homemakers and single parents who need serious job skills development rather than placement assistance alone.

New legislation is urgently needed to fill this gap. Such legislation should authorize employment programs especially for displaced homemakers, with adequate funding to provide the range of employment-related services summarized above and detailed in the Displaced Homemakers Network Program Policy Statement.

Child Care

Affordable and available child care is a key issue for younger displaced homemakers with children as well as for single parents. At present, fewer than one percent of American companies offer any type of child care services to their workers. Most companies that offer child care services do so to attract and retain workers whose skills are in demand; displaced homemakers and single parents with low skill levels are unlikely to be working for such companies. Moreover, the number and the quality of child care facilities in most communities is inadequate to meet the need. Often, what child care there is is beyond the means of displaced homemakers and single parents who are at the lower end of the wage scale.

Infant care is a necessity in order for younger single parents to avoid dropping out of high school, and is also necessary for older single mothers seeking to enter or remain in the workforce. Equally important for displaced homemakers with children and other single parents is before and after school care. Those whose work schedules deviate from the standard 9-to-5 work week need acceptable child care alternatives around the clock.

## Conclusion

Demographic trends clearly show that the American population is aging. Moreover, women comprise a disproportionately large share of the older age groups. Many of these women are poor, particularly those who are living alone and who have a history of low or intermittent labor force participation.

Most mid-life and older displaced homemakers need to work in order to support themselves and to participate fully in the economic life of their communities. They are also increasingly recognized as a valuable component of a changing labor force; as the number of younger people declines relative to older people, companies are becoming more and more dependent upon older workers. Consequently, the development and support of policies and programs that promote employment opportunities for these older displaced homemakers (ages 35 to 64, and older) not only accomplishes the social goal of increased economic independence for those women, but also meets a growing business need for new sources of trained workers.

There is overwhelming public policy support for helping teen parents and other young mothers obtain their high school diplomas. The pool of resources for this purpose is likely to grow as a result of the work/welfare and educational reforms currently under discussion. It is critical that we avoid the trap of pitting one group of needy women against another. Good public policy as well as good economic logic dictates that we not ignore the desperate plight and the workforce potential of many mid-life and older displaced homemakers, as their numbers are far greater than those of the single parents.

# APPENDICES

## DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS BY AGE/RACE, TEXAS, 1980

| | WHITE | | BLACK | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | # | % | # | % |
| §20 | 2672 | .6% | 803 | .7% |
| 20-24 | 12142 | 2.8% | 5024 | 4.5% |
| 25-34 | 29637 | 6.8% | 15503 | 13.8% |
| 35-44 | 34488 | 7.9% | 13803 | 12.3% |
| 45-54 | 35573 | 8.2% | 16134 | 14.4% |
| 55-64 | 60846 | 13.9% | 17660 | 15.7% |
| ¶65 | 261085 | 59.8% | 43362 | 38.6% |
| TOTAL | 436443 | 100.0% | 112289 | 100.0% |

| | HISPANIC | | OTHERS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | # | % | # | % |
| §20 | 1523 | 1.6% | 91 | 1.8% |
| 20-24 | 6169 | 6.6% | 226 | 4.6% |
| 25-34 | 15560 | 16.8% | 855 | 17.2% |
| 35-44 | 12715 | 13.7% | 1020 | 20.6% |
| 45-54 | 11585 | 12.5% | 532 | 10.7% |
| 55-64 | 14581 | 15.7% | 551 | 11.1% |
| ¶65 | 30748 | 33.1% | 1682 | 33.9% |
| TOTAL | 92881 | 100.0% | 4957 | 100.0% |

| | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|
| | # | % |
| §20 | 5089 | .8% |
| 20-24 | 23561 | 3.6% |
| 25-34 | 61555 | 9.5% |
| 35-44 | 62026 | 9.6% |
| 45-54 | 63824 | 9.9% |
| 55-64 | 93638 | 14.5% |
| ¶65 | 336877 | 52.1% |
| TOTAL | 646570 | 100.0% |

SOURCE: US BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS BY CHILDREN BY AGE , TEXAS, 1980

| TOTAL SING | DH W/CHILD | % | DH NO CHILD | % | TOTAL DH | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDER 20 | 4227 | 2.6% | 862 | .2% | 5089 | .8% |
| 20-24 | 19323 | 11.9% | 4238 | .9% | 23561 | 3.6% |
| 25-34 | 50962 | 31.4% | 10593 | 2.2% | 61555 | 9.5% |
| 35-44 | 50883 | 31.4% | 11143 | 2.3% | 62026 | 9.6% |
| 45-54 | 29169 | 18.0% | 34655 | 7.2% | 63824 | 9.9% |
| 55-64 | 6335 | 3.9% | 87303 | 18.0% | 93638 | 14.5% |
| 65+ | 1265 | .8% | 335612 | 69.3% | 336877 | 52.1% |
| TOTAL | 162164 | 100.0% | 484406 | 100.0% | 646570 | 100.0% |

SOURCE: US BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS BY CHILDREN BY RACE, TEXAS, 1980

| SING RACE | DH W/CHILD | % | DH NO CHILD | % | TOTAL DH | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHITE | 79169 | 48.8% | 357274 | 73.8% | 436443 | 67.5% |
| BLACK | 38753 | 23.9% | 73536 | 15.2% | 112289 | 17.4% |
| HISPANIC | 42452 | 26.2% | 50429 | 10.4% | 92881 | 14.4% |
| OTHER | 1790 | 1.1% | 3167 | .7% | 4957 | .8% |
| ALL RACES | 162164 | 100.0% | 484406 | 100.0% | 646570 | 100.0% |

SOURCE: US BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS BY CHILDREN, BY AGE, TEXAS, 1980

| WHITE | DH W/CHILD | % | DH NO CHILD | % | TOTAL DH | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| §20 | 2064 | 2.6% | 608 | .2% | 2672 | .6% |
| 20-24 | 8843 | 11.2% | 3299 | .9% | 12142 | 2.8% |
| 25-34 | 22019 | 27.8% | 7618 | 2.1% | 29637 | 6.8% |
| 35-44 | 28044 | 35.4% | 6444 | 1.8% | 34488 | 7.9% |
| 45-54 | 15920 | 20.1% | 19653 | 5.5% | 35573 | 8.2% |
| 55-64 | 1975 | 2.5% | 58871 | 16.5% | 60846 | 13.9% |
| ¶65 | 304 | .4% | 260781 | 73.0% | 261085 | 59.8% |
| TOTAL | 79169 | 100.0% | 357274 | 100.0% | 436443 | 100.0% |

| BLACK | DH W/CHILD | % | DH NO CHILD | % | TOTAL DH | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| §20 | 688 | 1.8% | 115 | .2% | 803 | .7% |
| 20-24 | 4533 | 11.7% | 491 | .7% | 5024 | 4.5% |
| 25-34 | 13775 | 35.5% | 1728 | 2.3% | 15503 | 13.8% |
| 35-44 | 10732 | 27.7% | 3071 | 4.2% | 13803 | 12.3% |
| 45-54 | 6909 | 17.8% | 9225 | 12.5% | 16134 | 14.4% |
| 55-64 | 1662 | 4.3% | 15998 | 21.8% | 17660 | 15.7% |
| ¶65 | 454 | 1.2% | 42908 | 58.3% | 43362 | 38.6% |
| TOTAL | 38753 | 100.0% | 73536 | 100.0% | 112289 | 100.0% |

| HISPANIC | DH W/CHILD | % | DH NO CHILD | % | TOTAL DH | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| §20 | 1419 | 3.3% | 104 | .2% | 1523 | 1.6% |
| 20-24 | 5770 | 13.6% | 399 | .8% | 6169 | 6.6% |
| 25-34 | 14650 | 34.5% | 910 | 1.8% | 15560 | 16.8% |
| 35-44 | 11301 | 26.6% | 1414 | 2.8% | 12715 | 13.7% |
| 45-54 | 6157 | 14.5% | 5428 | 10.8% | 11585 | 12.5% |
| 55-64 | 2679 | 6.3% | 11902 | 23.6% | 14581 | 15.7% |
| ¶65 | 476 | 1.1% | 30272 | 60.0% | 30748 | 33.1% |
| TOTAL | 42452 | 100.0% | 50429 | 100.0% | 92881 | 100.0% |

| OTHER | DH W/CHILD | % | DH NO CHILD | % | TOTAL DH | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| §20 | 56 | 3.1% | 35 | 1.1% | 91 | 1.8% |
| 20-24 | 177 | 9.9% | 49 | 1.5% | 226 | 4.6% |
| 25-34 | 518 | 28.9% | 337 | 10.6% | 855 | 17.2% |
| 35-44 | 806 | 45.0% | 214 | 6.8% | 1020 | 20.6% |
| 45-54 | 183 | 10.2% | 349 | 11.0% | 532 | 10.7% |
| 55-64 | 19 | 1.1% | 532 | 16.8% | 551 | 11.1% |
| ¶65 | 31 | 1.7% | 1651 | 52.1% | 1682 | 33.9% |
| TOTAL | 1790 | 100.0% | 3167 | 100.0% | 4957 | 100.0% |

| TOTAL | DH W/CHILD | % | DH NO CHILD | % | TOTAL DH | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDER 20 | 4227 | 2.6% | 862 | .2% | 5089 | .8% |
| 20-24 | 19323 | 11.9% | 4238 | .9% | 23561 | 3.6% |
| 25-34 | 50962 | 31.4% | 10593 | 2.2% | 61555 | 9.5% |
| 35-44 | 50883 | 31.4% | 11143 | 2.3% | 62026 | 9.6% |
| 45-54 | 29169 | 18.0% | 34655 | 7.2% | 63824 | 9.9% |
| 55-64 | 6335 | 3.9% | 87303 | 18.0% | 93638 | 14.5% |
| 65+ | 1265 | .8% | 335612 | 69.3% | 336877 | 52.1% |
| TOTAL | 162164 | 100.0% | 484406 | 100.0% | 646570 | 100.0% |

SOURCE: US BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

## DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS IN SUBFAMILIES BY AGE

| AGE | TOTAL DH | IN SUBFAMILIES # | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| UNDER 20 | 5089 | 3324 | 65.3% |
| 20-24 | 23561 | 9176 | 38.9% |
| 25-34 | 61555 | 9596 | 15.6% |
| 35-44 | 62026 | 2386 | 3.8% |
| 45-54 | 63824 | 706 | 1.1% |
| 55-64 | 93638 | 271 | .3% |
| 65+ | 3368777 | 86 | .0% |
| TOTAL | 3678470 | 25545 | .7% |

SOURCE: US BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS IN SUBFAMILIES BY RACE BY AGE
TEXAS, 1980

| | WHITE | | | BLACK | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AGE | ALL DH | DH IN SUBFAMILIES # | % | ALL DH | DH IN SUBFAMILIES # | % |
| § 20 | 2672 | 1625 | 60.8% | 803 | 495 | 61.6% |
| 20-24 | 12142 | 4383 | 36.1% | 5024 | 1842 | 36.7% |
| 25-34 | 29637 | 4093 | 13.8% | 15503 | 2304 | 14.9% |
| 35-44 | 34488 | 1032 | 3.0% | 13803 | 447 | 3.2% |
| 45-54 | 35573 | 268 | .8% | 16134 | 136 | .8% |
| 55-64 | 60846 | 77 | .1% | 17660 | 74 | .4% |
| ¶ 65 | 261085 | 17 | .0% | 43362 | 28 | .1% |
| TOTAL | 436443 | 11495 | 2.6% | 112289 | 5326 | 4.7% |

| | HISPANIC | | | OTHER | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AGE | ALL DH | DH IN SUBFAMILIES # | % | ALL DH | DH IN SUBFAMILIES # | % |
| § 20 | 1523 | 1170 | 76.8% | 91 | 34 | 37.4% |
| 20-24 | 6169 | 2858 | 46.3% | 226 | 93 | 41.2% |
| 25-34 | 15560 | 3103 | 19.9% | 855 | 96 | 11.2% |
| 35-44 | 12715 | 879 | 6.9% | 1020 | 28 | 2.7% |
| 45-54 | 11585 | 299 | 2.6% | 532 | 3 | .6% |
| 55-64 | 14581 | 120 | .8% | 551 | 0 | 0.0% |
| ¶ 65 | 30748 | 33 | .1% | 1682 | 8 | .5% |
| TOTAL | 92881 | 8462 | 9.1% | 4957 | 262 | 5.3% |

| ALL AGES | ALL DH | DH IN SUBFAMILIES # | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| §20 | 5089 | 3324 | 65.3% |
| 20-24 | 23561 | 9176 | 38.9% |
| 25-34 | 61555 | 9596 | 15.6% |
| 35-44 | 62026 | 2386 | 3.8% |
| 45-54 | 63824 | 706 | 1.1% |
| 55-64 | 93638 | 271 | .3% |
| ¶65 | 336877 | 86 | .0% |
| TOTAL | 646570 | 25545 | 2.6% |

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS AND EMPLOYMENT BY AGE, TEXAS, 1980

| | 35-44 YEARS | | 45-54 YEARS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | % | TOTAL | % |
| 1-26 WKS | 8382 | 16.9% | 6591 | 11.6% |
| 27-52 WKS PT | 8362 | 16.8% | 9461 | 16.7% |
| 27-39 WKS FT | 5033 | 10.1% | 4605 | 8.1% |
| HRS. N.R. | 3667 | 7.4% | 3109 | 5.5% |
| NOT EMPL | 24200 | 48.7% | 32896 | 58.1% |
| TOT PT(RPT) | 21777 | 43.9% | 20657 | 36.5% |
| TOTAL | 49644 | 100.0% | 56662 | 100.0% |

| | 55-64 YEARS | | ALL YEARS (35-64 YRS) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | % | TOTAL | % |
| 1-26 WKS | 5037 | 6.0% | 20010 | 10.5% |
| 27-52 WKS PT | 11151 | 13.2% | 28974 | 15.2% |
| 27-39 WKS FT | 4190 | 5.0% | 13828 | 7.3% |
| HRS. N.R. | 4143 | 4.9% | 10919 | 5.7% |
| NOT EMPL | 59653 | 70.9% | 116749 | 61.3% |
| TOT PT(RPT) | 20378 | 24.2% | 62812 | 33.0% |
| TOTAL | 84174 | 100.0% | 190480 | 100.0% |

SOURCE: US BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS AND EMPLOYMENT BY RACE, TEXAS, 1980

| | WHITE | | BLACK | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | % | TOTAL | % |
| 1-26 WKS | 12583 | 11.2% | 3633 | 10.8% |
| 27-52 WKS PT | 16971 | 15.1% | 6650 | 19.8% |
| 27-39 WKS FT | 9366 | 8.3% | 2320 | 6.9% |
| HRS. N.R. | 6309 | 5.6% | 2272 | 6.8% |
| NOT EMPL | 67322 | 59.8% | 18707 | 55.7% |
| TOT PT(RPT) | 38920 | 34.6% | 12603 | 37.5% |
| TOTAL | 112551 | 100.0% | 33582 | 100.0% |

| | HISPANIC | | OTHERS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | % | TOTAL | % |
| 1-26 WKS | 3529 | 8.3% | 265 | 16.8% |
| 27-52 WKS PT | 5141 | 12.0% | 212 | 13.5% |
| 27-39 WKS FT | 2047 | 4.8% | 95 | 6.0% |
| HRS. N.R. | 2287 | 5.3% | 51 | 3.2% |
| NOT EMPL | 29770 | 69.6% | 950 | 60.4% |
| TOT PT(RPT) | 10717 | 25.1% | 572 | 36.4% |
| TOTAL | 42774 | 100.0% | 1573 | 100.0% |

| ALL RACES | TOTAL | % |
|---|---|---|
| 1-26 WKS | 20010 | 10.5% |
| 27-52 WKS PT | 28974 | 15.2% |
| 27-39 WKS FT | 13828 | 7.3% |
| HRS. N.R. | 10919 | 5.7% |
| NOT EMPL | 116749 | 61.3% |
| TOT PT(RPT) | 62812 | 33.0% |
| TOTAL | 190480 | 100.0% |

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS AND EMPLOYMENT BY AGE
BY CHILDREN, TEXAS, 1980.

| ALL 35-44 | DH W/CHILD | % | DH NO CHILD | % | TOTAL | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-26 WKS | 6165 | 16.0% | 2217 | 19.8% | 8382 | 16.9% |
| 27-52 WKS PT | 6260 | 16.3% | 2102 | 18.8% | 8362 | 16.8% |
| 27-39 WKS FT | 3668 | 9.5% | 1365 | 12.2% | 5033 | 10.1% |
| HRS. N.R. | 2818 | 7.3% | 849 | 7.6% | 3667 | 7.4% |
| NOT EMPL | 19528 | 50.8% | 4672 | 41.7% | 24200 | 48.7% |
| TOT PT(RPT) | 16093 | 41.9% | 5684 | 50.7% | 21777 | 43.9% |
| TOTAL | 38439 | 100.0% | 11205 | 100.0% | 49644 | 100.0% |

| ALL 45-54 | DH W/CHILD | % | DH NO CHILD | % | TOTAL | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-26 WKS | 2299 | 9.9% | 4292 | 12.9% | 6591 | 11.6% |
| 27-52 WKS PT | 3475 | 14.9% | 5986 | 18.0% | 9461 | 16.7% |
| 27-39 WKS FT | 1567 | 6.7% | 3038 | 9.1% | 4605 | 8.1% |
| HRS. N.R. | 1148 | 4.9% | 1961 | 5.9% | 3109 | 5.5% |
| NOT EMPL | 14828 | 63.6% | 18068 | 54.2% | 32896 | 58.1% |
| TOT PT(RPT) | 7341 | 31.5% | 13316 | 39.9% | 20657 | 36.5% |
| TOTAL | 23317 | 100.0% | 33345 | 100.0% | 56662 | 100.0% |

| ALL 55-64 | DH W/CHILD | % | DH NO CHILD | % | TOTAL | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-26 WKS | 377 | 5.1% | 4660 | 6.1% | 5037 | 6.0% |
| 27-52 WKS PT | 749 | 10.2% | 10402 | 13.5% | 11151 | 13.2% |
| 27-39 WKS FT | 244 | 3.3% | 3946 | 5.1% | 4190 | 5.0% |
| HRS. N.R. | 274 | 3.7% | 3869 | 5.0% | 4143 | 4.9% |
| NOT EMPL | 5728 | 77.7% | 53925 | 70.2% | 59653 | 70.9% |
| TOT PT(RPT) | 1370 | 18.6% | 19008 | 24.7% | 20378 | 24.2% |
| TOTAL | 7372 | 100.0% | 76802 | 100.0% | 84174 | 100.0% |

| ALL AGES (35-64) | DH W/CHILD | % | DH NO CHILD | % | TOTAL | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-26 WKS | 8841 | 12.8% | 11169 | 9.2% | 20010 | 10.5% |
| 27-52 WKS PT | 10484 | 15.2% | 18490 | 15.2% | 28974 | 15.2% |
| 27-39 WKS FT | 5479 | 7.9% | 8349 | 6.9% | 13828 | 7.3% |
| HRS. N.R. | 4240 | 6.1% | 6679 | 5.5% | 10919 | 5.7% |
| NOT EMPL | 40084 | 58.0% | 76665 | 63.2% | 116749 | 61.3% |
| TOT PT(RPT) | 24804 | 35.9% | 38008 | 31.3% | 62812 | 33.0% |
| TOTAL | 69128 | 100.0% | 121352 | 100.0% | 190480 | 100.0% |

SOURCE: US BUREAU OF CENSUS, STF

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS AND EMPLOYMENT BY RACE
BY CHILDREN, TEXAS, 1980.

| WHITE | DH W/CHILD | % | DH NO CHILD | % | TOTAL | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-26 WKS | 4640 | 17.6% | 7943 | 9.2% | 12583 | 11.2% |
| 27-52 WKS PT | 4584 | 17.4% | 12387 | 14.4% | 16971 | 15.1% |
| 27-39 WKS FT | 3223 | 12.2% | 6143 | 7.1% | 9366 | 8.3% |
| HRS. N.R. | 1486 | 5.6% | 4823 | 5.6% | 6309 | 5.6% |
| NOT EMPL | 12414 | 47.1% | 54908 | 63.7% | 67322 | 59.8% |
| TOT PT(RPT) | 12447 | 47.2% | 26473 | 30.7% | 38920 | 34.6% |
| TOTAL | 26347 | 100.0% | 86204 | 100.0% | 112551 | 100.0% |

| BLACK | DH W/CHILD | % | DH NO CHILD | % | TOTAL | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-26 WKS | 1976 | 10.2% | 1657 | 11.6% | 3633 | 10.8% |
| 27-52 WKS PT | 3458 | 17.9% | 3192 | 22.3% | 6650 | 19.8% |
| 27-39 WKS FT | 981 | 5.1% | 1339 | 9.4% | 2320 | 6.9% |
| HRS. N.R. | 1371 | 7.1% | 901 | 6.3% | 2272 | 6.8% |
| NOT EMPL | 11506 | 59.6% | 7201 | 50.4% | 18707 | 55.7% |
| TOT PT(RPT) | 6415 | 33.3% | 6188 | 43.3% | 12603 | 37.5% |
| TOTAL | 19292 | 100.0% | 14290 | 100.0% | 33582 | 100.0% |

| HISPANIC | DH W/CHILD | % | DH NO CHILD | % | TOTAL | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-26 WKS | 2107 | 9.2% | 1422 | 7.1% | 3529 | 8.3% |
| 27-52 WKS PT | 2373 | 10.4% | 2768 | 13.9% | 5141 | 12.0% |
| 27-39 WKS FT | 1212 | 5.3% | 835 | 4.2% | 2047 | 4.8% |
| HRS. N.R. | 1370 | 6.0% | 917 | 4.6% | 2287 | 5.3% |
| NOT EMPL | 15794 | 69.1% | 13976 | 70.2% | 29770 | 69.6% |
| TOT PT(RPT) | 5692 | 24.9% | 5025 | 25.2% | 10717 | 25.1% |
| TOTAL | 22856 | 100.0% | 19918 | 100.0% | 42774 | 100.0% |

| OTHER | DH W/CHILD | % | DH NO CHILD | % | TOTAL | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-26 WKS | 118 | 18.6% | 147 | 15.6% | 265 | 16.8% |
| 27-52 WKS PT | 69 | 10.9% | 143 | 15.2% | 212 | 13.5% |
| 27-39 WKS FT | 63 | 10.0% | 32 | 3.4% | 95 | 6.0% |
| HRS. N.R. | 13 | 2.1% | 38 | 4.0% | 51 | 3.2% |
| NOT EMPL | 370 | 58.5% | 580 | 61.7% | 950 | 60.4% |
| TOT PT(RPT) | 250 | 39.5% | 322 | 34.3% | 572 | 36.4% |
| TOTAL | 633 | 100.0% | 940 | 100.0% | 1573 | 100.0% |

| ALL RACES | DH W/CHILD | % | DH NO CHILD | % | TOTAL | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-26 WKS | 8841 | 12.8% | 11169 | 9.2% | 20010 | 10.5% |
| 27-52 WKS PT | 10484 | 15.2% | 18490 | 15.2% | 28974 | 15.2% |
| 27-39 WKS FT | 5479 | 7.9% | 8349 | 6.9% | 13828 | 7.3% |
| HRS. N.R. | 4240 | 6.1% | 6679 | 5.5% | 10919 | 5.7% |
| NOT EMPL | 40084 | 58.0% | 76665 | 63.2% | 116749 | 61.3% |
| TOT PT(RPT) | 24804 | 35.9% | 38008 | 31.3% | 62812 | 33.0% |
| TOTAL | 69128 | 100.0% | 121352 | 100.0% | 190480 | 100.0% |

DIVORCED/WIDOWED BY RACE BY NOT EMPLOYED.
TEXAS, 1980

| 55-64 YEARS | WIDOWED | % NOT EMPLOYED | DIVORCED/ SEPARATED | % NOT EMPLOYED | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHITE | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 44,921 | | 15,848 | | 60,769 |
| NOT EMPL | 33,193 | 73.9% | 10,458 | 66.0% | 43,651 |
| BLACK | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 11,333 | | 6,258 | | 17,591 |
| NOT EMPL | 7,945 | 70.1% | 3,691 | 59.0% | 11,636 |
| HISPANIC | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 9,147 | | 5,314 | | 14,461 |
| NOT EMPL | 8,135 | 88.9% | 3,826 | 72.0% | 11,961 |
| OTHER | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 383 | | 168 | | 551 |
| NOT EMPL | 302 | 78.9% | 115 | 68.5% | 417 |
| TOTAL | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 65,784 | | 27,588 | | 93,372 |
| NOT EMPL | 49,575 | 75.4% | 18,090 | 65.6% | 67,665 |

| OVER 65 YEARS | WIDOWED | % NOT EMPLOYED | DIVORCED/ SEPARATED | % NOT EMPLOYED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHITE | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 235,215 | | 25,566 | | 260,781 |
| NOT EMPL | 216,366 | 92.0% | 22,147 | 86.6% | 238,513 |
| BLACK | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 36,163 | | 7,021 | | 43,184 |
| NOT EMPL | 32,538 | 90.0% | 5,780 | 82.3% | 38,318 |
| HISPANIC | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 26,642 | | 4,078 | | 30,720 |
| NOT EMPL | 25,524 | 95.8% | 3,762 | 92.3% | 29,286 |
| OTHER | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 1,499 | | 175 | | 1,674 |
| NOT EMPL | 1,373 | 91.6% | 155 | 88.6% | 1,528 |
| TOTAL | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 299,519 | | 36,840 | | 336,359 |
| NOT EMPLO | 275,801 | 92.1% | 31,844 | 86.4% | 307,645 |

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS BY AGE RACE AND POVERTY, TEXAS, 1980

| RACE | UNDER 100% | % | 100% THRU 149% | % | 150% AND ABOVE | % | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20-24 | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 4584 | 63.4% | 1191 | 16.5% | 1460 | 20.2% | 7235 |
| BLACK | 2101 | 77.5% | 269 | 9.9% | 342 | 12.6% | 2712 |
| HISPANIC | 2671 | 84.5% | 239 | 7.6% | 252 | 8.0% | 3162 |
| OTHER | 87 | 66.9% | 7 | 5.4% | 36 | 27.7% | 130 |
| TOTAL | 9443 | 71.3% | 1706 | 12.9% | 2090 | 15.8% | 13239 |
| 25-34 | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 12146 | 50.8% | 3823 | 16.0% | 7953 | 33.2% | 23922 |
| BLACK | 8714 | 71.0% | 1692 | 13.8% | 1874 | 15.3% | 12280 |
| HISPANIC | 9435 | 79.4% | 1041 | 8.8% | 1413 | 11.9% | 11889 |
| OTHER | 451 | 61.2% | 89 | 12.1% | 197 | 26.7% | 737 |
| TOTAL | 30746 | 232.2% | 6645 | 13.6% | 11437 | 86.4% | 48828 |
| 35-44 | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 8287 | 40.0% | 3019 | 14.6% | 9435 | 45.5% | 20741 |
| BLACK | 7870 | 64.4% | 1693 | 13.8% | 2665 | 21.8% | 12228 |
| HISPANIC | 8078 | 72.2% | 770 | 12.1% | 1760 | 15.7% | 11190 |
| OTHER | 337 | 59.5% | 82 | 14.5% | 147 | 26.0% | 566 |
| TOTAL | 24572 | 54.9% | 6146 | 13.7% | 14007 | 31.3% | 44725 |
| 45-54 | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 8840 | 34.1% | 3483 | 13.4% | 13624 | 52.5% | 25947 |
| BLACK | 8699 | 58.0% | 2239 | 14.9% | 4070 | 27.1% | 15008 |
| HISPANIC | 7872 | 59.3% | 2120 | 16.0% | 3277 | 24.7% | 13269 |
| OTHER | 270 | 53.7% | 64 | 12.7% | 169 | 33.6% | 503 |
| TOTAL | 25681 | 46.9% | 7906 | 14.4% | 21140 | 38.6% | 54727 |
| 55-64 | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 19534 | 33.4% | 5332 | 16.1% | 29493 | 50.5% | 58433 |
| BLACK | 10290 | 60.1% | 2837 | 16.6% | 3990 | 23.3% | 17117 |
| HISPANIC | 8256 | 54.5% | 2482 | 16.4% | 4417 | 29.1% | 15155 |
| OTHER | 249 | 47.1% | 80 | 15.1% | 200 | 37.8% | 529 |
| TOTAL | 38329 | 42.0% | 14805 | 16.2% | 38100 | 41.8% | 91234 |
| ¶65 | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 96271 | 37.4% | 55250 | 21.4% | 106228 | 41.2% | 257749 |
| BLACK | 29164 | 67.9% | 6314 | 14.7% | 7471 | 17.4% | 42949 |
| HISPANIC | 20020 | 65.4% | 4532 | 14.8% | 6038 | 19.7% | 30590 |
| OTHER | 830 | 49.9% | 311 | 18.7% | 523 | 31.4% | 1664 |
| TOTAL | 146285 | 43.9% | 66407 | 19.9% | 120260 | 36.1% | 332952 |

EDUCATION OF DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS, BY AGE, TEXAS, 1980

| AGE | 0 TO 8 YRS | % | 8-11 YRS | % | HS GRADS | % | MORE THAN 12 YRS | % | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20-24 | 1906 | 14.4% | 3658 | 27.6% | 4797 | 36.2% | 2878 | 21.7% | 13239 |
| 25-34 | 7608 | 15.6% | 9438 | 19.3% | 16594 | 34.0% | 15188 | 31.1% | 48828 |
| 35-44 | 10292 | 23.0% | 9817 | 21.9% | 13449 | 30.1% | 11167 | 25.0% | 44725 |
| 45-54 | 17694 | 32.3% | 12847 | 23.5% | 13678 | 25.0% | 10508 | 19.2% | 54727 |
| 55-64 | 35208 | 38.6% | 23797 | 26.1% | 17743 | 19.4% | 14486 | 15.9% | 91234 |
| ¶65 | 145776 | 43.8% | 83346 | 25.0% | 47304 | 14.2% | 56526 | 17.0% | 332952 |
| TOTAL | 218484 | 37.3% | 142903 | 24.4% | 113565 | 19.4% | 110753 | 18.9% | 585705 |

TABLE V1 B EDUCATION OF DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS, BY RACE, TEXAS, 1980

| RACE | 0 TO 8 YRS | % | 8-11 YRS | % | HS GRADS | % | MORE THAN 12 YRS | % | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHITE | 111502 | 28.3% | 105406 | 26.8% | 84427 | 21.4% | 92692 | 23.5% | 394027 |
| BLACK | 42948 | 42.0% | 27432 | 26.8% | 19119 | 18.7% | 12795 | 12.5% | 102294 |
| HISPANI | 62614 | 73.5% | 9253 | 10.9% | 9014 | 10.6% | 4374 | 5.1% | 85255 |
| OTHER | 1420 | 34.4% | 812 | 19.7% | 1005 | 24.3% | 892 | 21.6% | 4129 |
| TOTAL | 218484 | 37.3% | 142903 | 24.4% | 113565 | 19.4% | 110753 | 18.9% | 585705 |

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS BY AGE AND RACE

| AGE | LESS THAN HS. GRADUATE | | H.S. GR & ABOVE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | # | % | # | % |
| 20-24 | 5564 | 42.0% | 7675 | 58.0% |
| 25-34 | 17046 | 34.9% | 31782 | 65.1% |
| 35-44 | 20109 | 45.0% | 24616 | 55.0% |
| 45-54 | 30541 | 55.8% | 24186 | 44.2% |
| 55-64 | 59005 | 64.7% | 32229 | 35.3% |
| ¶65 | 229113 | 68.8% | 103830 | 31.2% |
| TOTAL | 361378 | 61.7% | 224318 | 38.3% |

| RACE | LESS THAN HS. GRADUATE | | H.S. GR & ABOVE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | # | % | # | % |
| WHITE | 216908 | 55.0% | 177119 | 45.0% |
| BLACK | 70380 | 68.8% | 31914 | 31.2% |
| HISPANI | 71858 | 84.3% | 13388 | 15.7% |
| OTHER | 2232 | 54.1% | 1897 | 45.9% |
| TOTAL | 361378 | 61.7% | 224318 | 38.3% |

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS AND EDUCATION BY AGE AND BY RACE, TEXAS 1980

| RACE | 0 TO 8 YRS | % | 8-11 YRS | % | HS GRADS | % | MORE THAN 12 YRS | % | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20-24 | | | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 428 | 5.9% | 1919 | 26.5% | 2929 | 40.5% | 1959 | 27.1% | 7235 |
| BLACK | 265 | 9.8% | 834 | 30.8% | 1039 | 38.3% | 574 | 21.2% | 2712 |
| HISPANI | 1179 | 37.3% | 878 | 27.8% | 773 | 24.4% | 332 | 10.5% | 3162 |
| OTHER | 34 | 26.2% | 27 | 20.8% | 56 | 43.1% | 13 | 10.0% | 130 |
| TOTAL | 1906 | 14.4% | 3658 | 27.6% | 4797 | 36.2% | 2878 | 21.7% | 13239 |
| 25-34 | | | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 1213 | 5.1% | 3334 | 13.9% | 8683 | 36.3% | 10692 | 44.7% | 23922 |
| BLACK | 1132 | 9.2% | 3413 | 27.8% | 4857 | 39.6% | 2878 | 23.4% | 12280 |
| HISPANI | 5095 | 42.9% | 2584 | 21.7% | 2847 | 23.9% | 1363 | 11.5% | 11889 |
| OTHER | 168 | 22.8% | 107 | 14.5% | 207 | 28.1% | 255 | 34.6% | 737 |
| TOTAL | 7608 | 15.6% | 9438 | 19.3% | 16594 | 34.0% | 15188 | 31.1% | 48828 |
| 35-44 | | | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 1747 | 8.4% | 3781 | 18.2% | 7164 | 34.5% | 8049 | 38.8% | 20741 |
| BLACK | 1670 | 13.7% | 4188 | 34.2% | 4295 | 35.1% | 2075 | 17.0% | 12228 |
| HISPANI | 6750 | 60.3% | 1776 | 15.9% | 1810 | 16.2% | 854 | 7.6% | 11190 |
| OTHER | 125 | 22.1% | 72 | 12.7% | 180 | 31.8% | 189 | 33.4% | 566 |
| TOTAL | 10292 | 23.0% | 9817 | 21.9% | 13449 | 30.1% | 11167 | 25.0% | 44725 |
| 45-54 | | | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 3544 | 13.7% | 6047 | 23.3% | 8738 | 33.7% | 7618 | 29.4% | 25947 |
| BLACK | 3987 | 26.6% | 5359 | 35.7% | 3590 | 23.9% | 2072 | 13.8% | 15008 |
| HISPANI | 10032 | 75.6% | 1352 | 10.2% | 1170 | 8.8% | 715 | 5.4% | 13269 |
| OTHER | 131 | 26.0% | 89 | 17.7% | 180 | 35.8% | 103 | 20.5% | 503 |
| TOTAL | 17694 | 32.3% | 12847 | 23.5% | 13678 | 25.0% | 10508 | 19.2% | 54727 |
| 55-64 | | | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 14068 | 24.1% | 17363 | 29.7% | 14380 | 24.6% | 12622 | 21.6% | 58433 |
| BLACK | 8295 | 48.5% | 5216 | 30.5% | 2245 | 13.1% | 1361 | 8.0% | 17117 |
| HISPANI | 12595 | 83.1% | 1131 | 7.5% | 1022 | 6.7% | 407 | 2.7% | 15155 |
| OTHER | 250 | 47.3% | 87 | 16.4% | 96 | 18.1% | 96 | 18.1% | 529 |
| TOTAL | 35208 | 38.6% | 23797 | 26.1% | 17743 | 19.4% | 14486 | 15.9% | 91234 |
| ¶65 | | | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 90502 | 35.1% | 72962 | 28.3% | 42533 | 16.5% | 51752 | 20.1% | 257749 |
| BLACK | 27599 | 64.3% | 8422 | 19.6% | 3093 | 7.2% | 3835 | 8.9% | 42949 |
| HISPANI | 26963 | 88.2% | 1532 | 5.0% | 1392 | 4.6% | 703 | 2.3% | 30590 |
| OTHER | 712 | 42.8% | 430 | 25.8% | 286 | 17.2% | 236 | 14.2% | 1664 |
| TOTAL | 145776 | 43.8% | 83346 | 25.0% | 47304 | 14.2% | 56526 | 17.0% | 332952 |

## SINGLE PARENTS BY AGE BY RACE, TEXAS, 1980

| | WHITE | | BLACK | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | # | % | # | % |
| §20 | 2388 | 2.4% | 6157 | 9.2% |
| 20-24 | 9803 | 10.1% | 14022 | 21.1% |
| 25-34 | 39250 | 40.3% | 27055 | 40.6% |
| 35-44 | 34321 | 35.2% | 14252 | 21.4% |
| 45-54 | 10360 | 10.6% | 4416 | 6.6% |
| 55-64 | 1323 | 1.4% | 608 | .9% |
| ¶65 | 55 | .1% | 71 | .1% |
| TOTAL | 97500 | 100.0% | 66581 | 100.0% |

| | HISPANIC | | OTHER | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | # | % | # | % |
| §20 | 2227 | 6.5% | 63 | 3.9% |
| 20-24 | 5736 | 16.9% | 127 | 8.0% |
| 25-34 | 12090 | 35.5% | 577 | 36.2% |
| 35-44 | 9258 | 27.2% | 590 | 37.0% |
| 45-54 | 4076 | 12.0% | 209 | 13.1% |
| 55-64 | 615 | 1.8% | 29 | 1.8% |
| ¶65 | 32 | .1% | 0 | 0.0% |
| TOTAL | 34034 | 100.0% | 1595 | 100.0% |

| | ALL RACES | |
|---|---|---|
| | # | % |
| §20 | 10835 | 5.4% |
| 20-24 | 29688 | 14.9% |
| 25-34 | 78972 | 39.5% |
| 35-44 | 58421 | 29.3% |
| 45-54 | 19061 | 9.5% |
| 55-64 | 2575 | 1.3% |
| ¶65 | 158 | .1% |
| TOTAL | 199710 | 100.0% |

SOURCE: US BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

SINGLE PARENTS IN SUBFAMILIES BY AGE, TEXAS, 1980

ALL RACES

| | S. P. # | IN SUBFAMILIES # | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| §20 | 10835 | 9218 | 85.1% |
| 20-24 | 29688 | 13774 | 46.4% |
| 25-34 | 78972 | 12775 | 16.2% |
| 35-44 | 58421 | 3260 | 5.6% |
| 45-54 | 19061 | 713 | 3.7% |
| 55-64 | 2575 | 77 | 3.0% |
| ¶65 | 158 | 6 | 3.8% |
| TOTAL | 199710 | 43504 | 21.8% |

SOURCE: US BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

SINGLE PARENTS IN SUBFAMILIES BY RACE BY AGE, TEXAS, 1980

| | WHITE | | | BLACK | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SINGLE PARENTS | IN SUBFAMILIES | % | SINGLE PARENTS | IN SUBFAMILIES | % |
| §20 | 2388 | 1961 | 82.1% | 6157 | 5331 | 86.6% |
| 20-24 | 9803 | 3871 | 39.5% | 14022 | 6623 | 47.2% |
| 25-34 | 39250 | 4267 | 10.9% | 27055 | 4728 | 17.5% |
| 35-44 | 34321 | 1160 | 3.4% | 14252 | 1012 | 7.1% |
| 45-54 | 10360 | 252 | 2.4% | 4416 | 246 | 5.6% |
| 55-64 | 1323 | 24 | 1.8% | 608 | 7 | 1.2% |
| ¶65 | 55 | 5 | 9.1% | 71 | 0 | 0.0% |
| TOTAL | 97500 | 17952 | 18.4% | 66581 | 15458 | 23.2% |

| | HISPANIC | | | OTHER | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SINGLE PARENTS | IN SUBFAMILIES | % | SINGLE PARENTS | IN SUBFAMILIES | % |
| §20 | 2227 | 1863 | 83.7% | 63 | 63 | 100.0% |
| 20-24 | 5736 | 3225 | 56.2% | 127 | 55 | 43.3% |
| 25-34 | 12090 | 3718 | 30.8% | 577 | 62 | 10.7% |
| 35-44 | 9258 | 1068 | 11.5% | 590 | 20 | 3.4% |
| 45-54 | 4076 | 208 | 5.1% | 209 | 7 | 3.3% |
| 55-64 | 615 | 40 | 6.5% | 29 | 6 | 20.7% |
| ¶65 | 32 | 1 | 3.1% | 0 | 0 | |
| TOTAL | 34034 | 9881 | 29.0% | 1595 | 213 | 13.4% |

| | ALL RACES | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | SINGLE PARENTS | IN SUBFAMILIES | % |
| §20 | 10835 | 9218 | 85.1% |
| 20-24 | 29688 | 13774 | 46.4% |
| 25-34 | 78972 | 12775 | 16.2% |
| 35-44 | 58421 | 3260 | 5.6% |
| 45-54 | 19061 | 713 | 3.7% |
| 55-64 | 2575 | 77 | 3.0% |
| ¶65 | 158 | 6 | 3.8% |
| TOTAL | 199710 | 43504 | 21.8% |

SOURCE: US BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

SINGLE PARENTS & EMPLOYMENT BY AGE, TEXAS, 1980

| AGE | §26 WEEKS | PT TIME | FT/PY | NOT EMPL | NO WEEKS | FULL TIME | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| §20 | 1221 | 503 | 220 | 7136 | 411 | 1344 | 10835 |
| % | 11.3% | 4.6% | 2.0% | 65.9% | 3.8% | 12.4% | 100.0% |
| 20-24 | 2436 | 882 | 935 | 8263 | 804 | 16341 | 29688 |
| % | 8.2% | 3.0% | 3.1% | 27.8% | 2.7% | 55.0% | 100.0% |
| 25-34 | 1504 | 993 | 792 | 5767 | 742 | 69174 | 78972 |
| % | 1.9% | 1.3% | 1.0% | 7.3% | .9% | 87.6% | 100.0% |
| 35-44 | 310 | 342 | 239 | 2488 | 121 | 54921 | 58421 |
| % | .5% | .6% | .4% | 4.3% | .2% | 94.0% | 100.0% |
| 45-54 | 135 | 203 | 52 | 849 | 69 | 17753 | 19061 |
| % | .7% | 1.1% | .3% | 4.5% | .4% | 93.1% | 100.0% |
| 55-64 | 4 | 20 | 5 | 132 | 1 | 2413 | 2575 |
| % | .2% | .8% | .2% | 5.1% | .0% | 93.7% | 100.0% |
| ¶65 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 110 | 158 |
| % | 4.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 25.9% | 0.0% | 69.6% | 100.0% |
| TOTAL | 5617 | 2943 | 2243 | 24676 | 2148 | 162056 | 199710 |
| % | 2.8% | 1.5% | 1.1% | 12.4% | 1.1% | 81.1% | 100.0% |

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

SINGLE PARENTS & EMPLOYMENT BY RACE, TEXAS, 1980

| RACE | §26 WEEKS | PT TIME | FT/PY | NOT EMPL | NO WEEKS | FULL TIME | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHITE | 962 | 380 | 463 | 2625 | 242 | 92801 | 97500 |
| % | 1.0% | .4% | .5% | 2.7% | .2% | 95.2% | 100.0% |
| BLACK | 3569 | 1843 | 1332 | 15695 | 1357 | 42785 | 66581 |
| % | 5.4% | 2.8% | 2.0% | 23.6% | 2.0% | 64.3% | 100.0% |
| HISPANIC | 1071 | 717 | 434 | 5867 | 511 | 25434 | 34034 |
| % | 3.1% | 2.1% | 1.3% | 17.2% | 1.5% | 74.7% | 100.0% |
| OTHER | 15 | 3 | 14 | 489 | 38 | 1036 | 1595 |
| % | .9% | .2% | .9% | 30.7% | 2.4% | 65.0% | 100.0% |
| TOTAL | 5617 | 2943 | 2243 | 24676 | 2148 | 162056 | 199710 |
| % | 2.8% | 1.5% | 1.1% | 12.4% | 1.1% | 81.1% | 100.0% |

SINGLE PARENTS IN POVERTY BY AGE, TEXAS. 1980

| AGE | UNDER 100% | % | 100% THRU 149% | % | 150% AND ABOVE | % | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20-24 | 3076 | 11.9% | 18786 | 72.6% | 4009 | 15.5% | 25871 |
| 25-34 | 12270 | 11.1% | 66245 | 59.7% | 32386 | 29.2% | 110901 |
| 35-44 | 14149 | 15.5% | 50675 | 55.5% | 26471 | 29.0% | 91295 |
| 45-54 | 13093 | 32.1% | 19302 | 47.3% | 8451 | 20.7% | 40846 |
| 55-64 | 4247 | 49.6% | 3299 | 38.5% | 1021 | 11.9% | 8567 |
| ¶65 | 897 | 65.4% | 343 | 25.0% | 131 | 9.6% | 1371 |
| TOTAL | 47732 | 17.1% | 158650 | 56.9% | 72469 | 26.0% | 278851 |

SINGLE PARENTS IN POVERTY BY RACE, TEXAS, 1980

| RACE | UNDER 100% | % | 100% THRU 149% | % | 150% AND ABOVE | % | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHITE | 7014 | 5.3% | 78982 | 59.3% | 47242 | 35.5% | 133238 |
| BLACK | 8557 | 10.7% | 53573 | 66.8% | 18016 | 22.5% | 80146 |
| HISPANIC | 31581 | 50.2% | 24811 | 39.5% | 6465 | 10.3% | 62857 |
| OTHER | 580 | 22.2% | 1284 | 49.2% | 746 | 28.6% | 2610 |
| TOTAL | 47732 | 17.1% | 158650 | 56.9% | 72469 | 26.0% | 278851 |

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

SINGLE PARENTS AND POVERTY BY AGE AND BY RACE, TEXAS 1980

| RACE | UNDER 100% | % | 100% THRU 149% | % | 150% AND ABOVE | % | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20-24 | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 531 | 5.1% | 8204 | 78.9% | 1667 | 16.0% | 10402 |
| BLACK | 574 | 5.8% | 7382 | 75.2% | 1862 | 19.0% | 9818 |
| HISPANIC | 1912 | 34.9% | 3112 | 56.8% | 452 | 8.3% | 5476 |
| OTHER | 59 | 33.7% | 88 | 50.3% | 28 | 16.0% | 175 |
| TOTAL | 3076 | 11.9% | 18786 | 72.6% | 4009 | 15.5% | 25871 |
| 25-34 | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 1840 | 3.5% | 31597 | 59.7% | 19462 | 36.8% | 52899 |
| BLACK | 2071 | 6.1% | 22715 | 66.6% | 9317 | 27.3% | 34103 |
| HISPANIC | 8158 | 35.6% | 11433 | 49.9% | 3339 | 14.6% | 22930 |
| OTHER | 201 | 20.7% | 500 | 51.6% | 268 | 27.7% | 969 |
| TOTAL | 12270 | 11.1% | 66245 | 59.7% | 32386 | 29.2% | 110901 |
| 35-44 | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 2185 | 4.5% | 27367 | 56.2% | 19141 | 39.3% | 48693 |
| BLACK | 2269 | 9.9% | 15630 | 68.1% | 5051 | 22.0% | 22950 |
| HISPANIC | 9538 | 51.2% | 7172 | 38.5% | 1912 | 10.3% | 18622 |
| OTHER | 157 | 15.2% | 506 | 49.1% | 367 | 35.6% | 1030 |
| TOTAL | 14149 | 15.5% | 50675 | 55.5% | 26471 | 29.0% | 91295 |
| 45-54 | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 1663 | 9.4% | 9828 | 55.6% | 6184 | 35.0% | 17675 |
| BLACK | 2365 | 22.3% | 6685 | 63.2% | 1534 | 14.5% | 10584 |
| HISPANIC | 8949 | 73.3% | 2607 | 21.3% | 660 | 5.4% | 12216 |
| OTHER | 116 | 31.3% | 182 | 49.1% | 73 | 19.7% | 371 |
| TOTAL | 13093 | 32.1% | 19302 | 47.3% | 8451 | 20.7% | 40846 |
| 55-64 | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 608 | 19.0% | 1849 | 57.8% | 740 | 23.1% | 3197 |
| BLACK | 987 | 45.0% | 1024 | 46.7% | 183 | 8.3% | 2194 |
| HISPANIC | 2628 | 83.9% | 418 | 13.3% | 88 | 2.8% | 3134 |
| OTHER | 24 | 57.1% | 8 | 19.0% | 10 | 23.8% | 42 |
| TOTAL | 4247 | 49.6% | 3299 | 38.5% | 1021 | 11.9% | 8567 |
| ¶65 | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 187 | 50.3% | 137 | 36.8% | 48 | 12.9% | 372 |
| BLACK | 291 | 58.6% | 137 | 27.6% | 69 | 13.9% | 497 |
| HISPANIC | 396 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 14 | 0.0% | 479 |
| OTHER | 23 | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 23 |
| TOTAL | 897 | 65.4% | 343 | 25.0% | 131 | 9.6% | 1371 |

## EDUCATION OF SINGLE PARENT, BY AGE, TEXAS, 1980

| AGE | 0 TO 8 YRS | % | 8-11 YRS | % | HS GRADS | % | MORE THAN 12 YRS | % | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20-24 | 14149 | 54.7% | 2660 | 10.3% | 1904 | 7.4% | 7158 | 27.7% | 25871 |
| 25-34 | 42243 | 38.1% | 9991 | 9.0% | 8947 | 8.1% | 49720 | 44.8% | 110901 |
| 35-44 | 28996 | 31.8% | 7149 | 7.8% | 6427 | 7.0% | 48723 | 53.4% | 91295 |
| 45-54 | 14377 | 35.2% | 3272 | 8.0% | 2960 | 7.2% | 20237 | 49.5% | 40846 |
| 55-64 | 3183 | 37.2% | 707 | 8.3% | 636 | 7.4% | 4041 | 47.2% | 8567 |
| ¶65 | 668 | 48.7% | 94 | 6.9% | 163 | 11.9% | 446 | 32.5% | 1371 |
| TOTAL | 103616 | 37.2% | 23873 | 8.6% | 21037 | 7.5% | 130325 | 46.7% | 278851 |

## TABLE VI D EDUCATION OF SINGLE PARENTS, BY RACE, PENNSYLVANIA, 1980

| RACE | 0 TO 8 YRS | % | 8-11 YRS | % | HS GRADS | % | MORE THAN | % | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHITE | 28513 | 21.4% | 9390 | 7.0% | 9582 | 7.2% | 85753 | 64.4% | 133238 |
| BLACK | 38973 | 48.6% | 8306 | 10.4% | 6586 | 8.2% | 26281 | 32.8% | 80146 |
| HISPANI | 35073 | 55.8% | 6013 | 9.6% | 4703 | 7.5% | 17068 | 27.2% | 62857 |
| OTHER | 1057 | 40.5% | 164 | 6.3% | 166 | 6.4% | 1223 | 46.9% | 2610 |
| TOTAL | 103616 | 37.2% | 23873 | 8.6% | 21037 | 7.5% | 130325 | 46.7% | 278851 |

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

## SINGLE PARENTS BY AGE AND RACE

| AGE | LESS THAN HS. GRADUATE | | H.S. GR & ABOVE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | # | % | # | % |
| 20-24 | 16809 | 65.0% | 9062 | 35.0% |
| 25-34 | 52234 | 47.1% | 58667 | 52.9% |
| 35-44 | 36145 | 39.6% | 55150 | 60.4% |
| 45-54 | 17649 | 43.2% | 23197 | 56.8% |
| 55-64 | 3890 | 45.4% | 4677 | 54.6% |
| ¶65 | 762 | 55.6% | 609 | 44.4% |
| TOTAL | 127489 | 45.7% | 151362 | 54.3% |

| RACE | LESS THAN HS. GRADUATE | | H.S. GR & ABOVE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | # | % | # | % |
| WHITE | 37903 | 28.4% | 95335 | 71.6% |
| BLACK | 47279 | 59.0% | 32867 | 41.0% |
| HISPANI | 41086 | 65.4% | 21771 | 34.6% |
| OTHER | 1221 | 46.8% | 1389 | 53.2% |
| TOTAL | 127489 | 45.7% | 151362 | 54.3% |

SINGLE PARENTS AND EDUCATION BY AGE AND BY RACE , TEXAS 1980

| RACE | 0 TO 8 YRS | % | 8-11 YRS | % | HS GRADS | % | MORE THAN 12 YRS | % | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20-24 | | | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 4080 | 39.2% | 1113 | 10.7% | 932 | 9.0% | 4277 | 41.1% | 10402 |
| BLACK | 6220 | 63.4% | 1009 | 10.3% | 622 | 6.3% | 1967 | 20.0% | 9818 |
| HISPANI | 3759 | 68.6% | 533 | 9.7% | 341 | 6.2% | 843 | 15.4% | 5476 |
| OTHER | 90 | 51.4% | 5 | 2.9% | 9 | 5.1% | 71 | 40.6% | 175 |
| TOTAL | 14149 | 54.7% | 2660 | 10.3% | 1904 | 7.4% | 7158 | 27.7% | 25871 |
| 25-34 | | | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 12951 | 24.5% | 4248 | 8.0% | 4181 | 7.9% | 31519 | 59.6% | 52899 |
| BLACK | 15888 | 46.6% | 3631 | 10.6% | 3069 | 9.0% | 11515 | 33.8% | 34103 |
| HISPANI | 12997 | 56.7% | 2057 | 9.0% | 1629 | 7.1% | 6247 | 27.2% | 22930 |
| OTHER | 407 | 42.0% | 55 | 5.7% | 68 | 7.0% | 439 | 45.3% | 969 |
| TOTAL | 42243 | 38.1% | 9991 | 9.0% | 8947 | 8.1% | 49720 | 44.8% | 110901 |
| 35-44 | | | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 8076 | 16.6% | 2776 | 5.7% | 3127 | 6.4% | 34714 | 71.3% | 48693 |
| BLACK | 10307 | 44.9% | 2461 | 10.7% | 1863 | 8.1% | 8319 | 36.2% | 22950 |
| HISPANI | 10213 | 54.8% | 1840 | 9.9% | 1391 | 7.5% | 5178 | 27.8% | 18622 |
| OTHER | 400 | 38.8% | 72 | 7.0% | 46 | 4.5% | 512 | 49.7% | 1030 |
| TOTAL | 28996 | 31.8% | 7149 | 7.8% | 6427 | 7.0% | 48723 | 53.4% | 91295 |
| 45-54 | | | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 2786 | 15.8% | 1026 | 5.8% | 1104 | 6.2% | 12759 | 72.2% | 17675 |
| BLACK | 5175 | 48.9% | 986 | 9.3% | 819 | 7.7% | 3604 | 34.1% | 10584 |
| HISPANI | 6290 | 51.5% | 1236 | 10.1% | 994 | 8.1% | 3696 | 30.3% | 12216 |
| OTHER | 126 | 34.0% | 24 | 6.5% | 43 | 11.6% | 178 | 48.0% | 371 |
| TOTAL | 14377 | 35.2% | 3272 | 8.0% | 2960 | 7.2% | 20237 | 49.5% | 40846 |
| 55-64 | | | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 501 | 15.7% | 199 | 6.2% | 196 | 6.1% | 2301 | 72.0% | 3197 |
| BLACK | 1096 | 50.0% | 191 | 8.7% | 183 | 8.3% | 724 | 33.0% | 2194 |
| HISPANI | 1575 | 50.3% | 309 | 9.9% | 257 | 8.2% | 993 | 31.7% | 3134 |
| OTHER | 11 | 26.2% | 8 | 19.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 23 | 54.8% | 42 |
| TOTAL | 3183 | 37.2% | 707 | 8.3% | 636 | 7.4% | 4041 | 47.2% | 8567 |
| ¶65 | | | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | 119 | 32.0% | 28 | 7.5% | 42 | 11.3% | 183 | 49.2% | 372 |
| BLACK | 287 | 57.7% | 28 | 5.6% | 30 | 6.0% | 152 | 30.6% | 497 |
| HISPANI | 239 | 0.0% | 38 | 0.0% | 91 | 0.0% | 111 | 0.0% | 479 |
| OTHER | 23 | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 23 |
| TOTAL | 668 | 48.7% | 94 | 6.9% | 163 | 11.9% | 446 | 32.5% | 1371 |

TEENAGE PARENTS LIVING CONDITIONS , AND NOT EMPLOYED.
TEXAS, 1980

| | INDEPENDENT LIVING | % NOT EMPLOYED | LIVING IN SUBFAMILY | % NOT EMPLOYED | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHITE | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 819 | | 3,633 | | 4,452 |
| NOT EMPLOYED | 344 | 42.0% | 2,118 | 58.3% | 2,462 |
| BLACK | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 1,019 | | 5,826 | | 6,845 |
| NOT EMPLOYED | 579 | 56.8% | 4,256 | 73.1% | 4,835 |
| HISPANIC | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 613 | | 3,033 | | 3,646 |
| NOT EMPLOYED | 388 | 63.3% | 2,158 | 71.2% | 2,546 |
| OTHER | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 22 | | 97 | | 119 |
| NOT EMPLOYED | 10 | 45.5% | 67 | 69.1% | 77 |
| TOTAL | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 2,473 | | 12,589 | | 15,062 |
| NOT EMPLOYED | 1,321 | 53.4% | 8,599 | 68.3% | 9,920 |

SOURCE:U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, STF

## APPENDIX B: PROGRAM POLICY STATEMENT

The Displaced Homemakers Network believes that a comprehensive displaced homemaker program provides or secures the following component services that have been identified as meeting the unique needs of displaced homemakers. While every program may not have all of these components, it is an ideal to be worked toward. Job placement is a top priority and ultimate goal of program services.

* OUTREACH - adequate outreach that specifically targets displaced homemakers, and is matched to the racial/ethnic/age distribution of the displaced homemakers in the geographic area being served; in rural areas, may require itinerant programming

* INTAKE/ORIENTATION - procedures that recognize the lack of confidence common to displaced homemakers and the need for an immediate positive experience; orientation procedures that provide displaced homemakers with an introduction to the program and especially to other participants

* PERSONAL COUNSELING - individual personal counseling, guided support groups, crisis intervention services, on-going counseling both on a regular and as-needed basis, and appropriate referrals to mental health professionals and alcohol/drug abuse programs

* ASSESSMENT AND TESTING - a balanced use of interest inventories, skill testing, work samples, educational assessments, employability development plans, and other instruments and activities useful to adult women, with an emphasis on self-assessment and personal decision-making, and the identification and transfer of skills developed in homemaking, child-rearing, and volunteer work to the paid labor force

* CAREER/EDUCATIONAL COUNSELING - activities and resources presenting a broad range of career and educational options in the context of local labor market data, and including information about non-traditional jobs, vocational training, basic education, high school equivalency, financial aid, and short-term as well as traditional programs

* LIFE SKILL DEVELOPMENT - workshops on assertiveness training, single parenting, short and long-range planning and goal setting, financial management, dressing for the labor force, health concerns of mature women, and other requested topics

* SKILLS TRAINING - access to skill training programs (including classroom training, internships, and on-the-job training) in both traditional and non-traditional areas

* PRE-EMPLOYMENT PREPARATION - activities to prepare for finding and keeping a job, such as preparing a resume, filling out job applications, taking tests, handling interviews, and negotiating salary; discussions of rights and responsibilities on the job

* SUPPORTIVE SERVICES - needed services such as stipends, transportation allowances, books, arrangements for child care, emergency loan fund, clothes, tuition, equipment, and tutoring

* REFERRALS - initial referrals and follow-up advocacy for such services as legal aid, health care, housing, debt management, and vocational rehabilitation

* JOB DEVELOPMENT/PLACEMENT - outreach to potential employers, advocacy with employment services, direct program placement, guided job clubs, assisted self-placement; adequate follow-up and continued support

* PROGRAM MANAGEMENT - staffing that reflects the racial/ethnic composition of the georgraphic area served and that includes former displaced homemakers at all levels; appropriate management information systems that include up-to-date client files and monthly compilation of data on client characteristics and program results; public information activities to educate potential employers and skills; appropriate linkages with other agencies; and fiscal accountability

METHODOLOGY

The U.S. Bureau of Census provides Summary Tape Files (STF) for more detailed analysis than is provided by the published reports. For example, the work history of widowed women, 35-44 years old is not available from the published data. It can however be examined through the Summary Tape Files (STF). The Displaced Homemakers Network contracted with the U.S. Bureau of the Census to generate specific Summary Tape Files. The data is based upon Census collection and is not additional or different than the original Census information collected in 1980. It is organized differently to permit the examination of variables not available in the published reports.

The negotiations with Census were initiated in March of 1985, but did not result in the delivery of the STF until the end of 1986. There are a variety of specific sources of information which are guided by Census definitions.

Work History: This is based on the self reporting of individuals. It describes the individual's "usual" pattern of work during the preceding year (1979). 1-34 hours is considered part time employment. This is consistent with U.S. Department of Labor definition. The categories of weeks worked include 1-26 weeks, 40-52 weeks.

Approximately 2% of all respondents indicate that they were employed, but do not indicate the number of weeks worked or the "usual" number of hours. This group of respondents who did not indicate their "usual" hours and did not indicate the number of weeks worked were allocated proportionately to full time employed and part-time employed in the calculation of age and race tables.

NOTE: When you apply this allocation to Displaced Homemakers, it reduces the number of individuals in this category. This is because those who are full time employed are not Displaced Homemakers (see definition below). The individuals with children who are working full time are removed from this category and are added to Single Parents (see definition below.) Women without children who are working full time are dropped from either group.

Marital Status: This is based on the respondents status as of April 1980. The categories include Single (Never Married), Separated, Married Spouse Absent for reasons other than separation, Widowed, Divorced. An individual who reports that they are married, but does not indicate that an individual living in the same residence as the respondent as a spouse, is a Married Spouse Absent, Other.

Householder: This is based on self report. This is the individual or one of the individuals in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented. Family households are those in which relatives of the householder are present. Non-family households

are persons living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Poverty: This is a calculation done by Census based upon income in 1979. The range is from $3479 for an individual living alone over the age of 65 to $16,066 for 9 or more persons living in a household none of whom are children under 18. Poverty cannot be determined for inmates, college dorm residents, unrelated individuals under 15, persons in military group quarters, or persons living in subfamilies.

In addition, there are a set of Displaced Homemakers Network definitions.

Race/ethnicity:

White
Black
Hispanic
Other, because of the small size of these populations in Texas, includes Native Americans, Asian Americans, and Other Races.

Displaced Homemaker: An individual who is a householder, is Married - Spouse Absent, Separated, Widowed, or Divorced and not working outside the home full time in excess of 39 weeks, OR was once married, spouse absent, living with relatives and own children and not working outside the home full time (usually defined working 35 hours or more) more than 39 weeks a year.

Single Parents: A female individual who is a householder with own children OR was never married or spouse not present living with relatives with own children AND NOT A DISPLACED HOMEMAKER.

The definitions may appear somewhat awkward, however it is necessary to create an unduplicated count of Displaced Homemakers and Single Parents and to assure that the analysis can reflect differences between these populations.

Within these definitions are data sources tables were organized to determine some general information which could answer basic questions. Among the questions were:

How many Displaced Homemakers are there?
How many Single Parents are there?
What are their age and race characteristics?
What portion of the poverty population do the represent?
What, if any, program modifications should be dictated by this more accurate picture of their characteristics?

To examine these issues several tables were constructed. The first was for the purpose of identifying frequency and age/race/ethnicity of the Displaced Homemaker population. This uses the STF for Female Householders without children excluding Single Householders (Never Married) and Female Householder - Spouse Present. This is combined with the STF for Female Householders with children and the Female Householders, Spouse Present are removed. The STF for subfamilies, females, no spouse present then Single (Never Married) with own child present, is added. Then all individuals in the category are examined for work history. Those full time employed are deleted. Finally, the No Weeks Reported are examined. They are allocated between part-time part year, and full time (35 hours a week or more, and 40 weeks a year or more.) The proportion of "No Weeks Reported" allocated to full time employed are removed.

The same files are then used for the second primary table, Displaced Homemakers employment. The individuals examined in this table are just the Displaced Homemakers in the traditional target group (35-64 years of age) to identify the need for program modifications and employment status.

A third primary table is for the purpose of identifying frequency and Age/Race/Ethnicity of the Single Parent population. This uses the STF for Female Householders with children selecting only single householders (Never Married). To this added the subfamily STF for Female, No Spouse Present, Single (Never Married) with child. Then the individuals who were deleted from the Displaced Homemaker category because their work history indicated they were full time employed and have own children (under 18 years of age) living with them, are added to the Single Parent file.

The same files are then used for the fourth primary table, Single Parent employment. The analysis of employment includes "No Weeks Reported". The "No Weeks Reported" category that are allocated to full time employment from Dispplaced Homemakers could be inconsistent to the count of "No Weeks Reported", thus they are removed.

A fifth primary table if Poverty and Education of Displaced Homemakers. This is an STF of Householders with a Displaced Homemaker Household present.

A sixth primary is Poverty and Education of Single Parents. This is an STF of households with female households (spouse not present) with own children present. Thus, it includes some Single Parents and some Displaced Homemaker with children.

The Displaced Homemakers Network is the only national organization which addresses the specific concerns of displaced homemakers. Through its Washington office, it works to increase displaced homemakers' options for economic self-sufficiency, to provide information about the public policy issues which affect displaced homemakers, to provide technical assistance resources for service providers and to help program staff around the country locate the information and expertise they need to develop programs that work for displaced homemakers.

Network members include traditional service providers and displaced homemaker centers, state and federal agencies, equity specialists, private industry councils, community colleges, vocational/technical institutes, employers, personnel directors, legislative offices, policymakers and opinion leaders, professionals from fields related to displaced homemakers, women's advocates, activists in the field of aging and displaced homemakers themselves.

**Displaced Homemakers Network**

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